PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,415—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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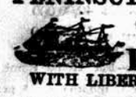
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th Sept.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6227	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	6293	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7554	F. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5227	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6227	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,189	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Morea	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 655

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecossi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Bascom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,955	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 22nd Sept.
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

G. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths on all Steamers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd September, calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Karachi, Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th September, 1898.

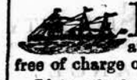
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE very fine, FULL POWERED and FAST Steamer.

	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
VILLE DE METZ	3297	Pruse	Sept. 22nd

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

FIRST SALOON, Fare	Rs. 375.
SECOND " "	" 225.

To be followed by other vessels.

All Cabins on the UPPER DECK. Speed 11 knots. Duration of Voyage 25 days.

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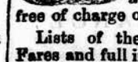
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,433	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

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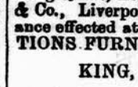
Albert Building, Horaby Road.
Bombay, 5th Sep., 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



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ALL WATER FILTERED BY THE PASTEUR SYSTEM
DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY
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SENT TO ANY PART BY RAIL OR STEAMER
SODA, POTASH, LITHIA and SELTZER WATERS.
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
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AUSTRALIAN WINES.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
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SUPARI OR BETEL NUT
TOOTH PASTE.
An old established and elegant preparation in use for more than 70 years.
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A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
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WHISKEY
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
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C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

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Examination and Certificate 10
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With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reductions on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
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1453.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1235.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1395.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1435.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1366.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	65
1368A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Eurekon" Model, best bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.
SIX LENS.
POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

				Rs.
1368.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality				5
1339.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch				6
1412.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar				20

TWELVE LENS.

1368A-18.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts				35
1368-15.—	Do.	do.		40
1368-17.—	Do.	do.		45
1368-19.—	Do.	do.		50

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A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

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Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case 225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case 250

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
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Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
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Six per cent. Investment Policies.
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THE LATEST NOVELTY
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"RATTAILS"
MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

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SUMATRA RATTAILS.....	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
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THE
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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
Steel Dies cut from Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 3-0.

COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Telegraphs."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Telegraphs."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Telegraphs."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Forest Service."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Forest Service."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "Indian Forest Service."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST and "State Railways."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "State Railways."
COOPER'S HILL CREST and "State Railways."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

	Rs.
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460

To be seen working at Thacker's.

North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450

To be seen working at Thacker's.

WAVERLEY Typewriter	350
WAVERLEY Typewriter	350
WAVERLEY Typewriter	350

Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350
Hartford Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300
New Franklin Typewriter	300

To be seen working at Thacker's.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 13,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares....Rs. 6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors) ..... „ 12,00,000
Rs. 18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debentures at 6 per cent. for ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Rs. 33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 30th April, 1898, the profits have been as shewn hereunder viz :—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1895 (16 months) ..... Rs. 6,52,233
From 1st May 1895, to 30th April 1897 ..... „ 3,91,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898 ..... „ 3,81,206

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.

These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.

The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs.....per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature.....

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKA & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.—Choicest selection for this year to hand by the mail, also Steam Toys. All new novelties at prices never offered before, at SHROFF BROS., Cheapest House, Fort.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand double side English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE. Price Rs. 200. Apply sharp, to Dr. S. S. BATTLIWALA, Soparibagh Dispensary, Parel, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. Cumine's BONA-FIDE SALE of Ratnagiri-made Household Furniture, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, Rifles, &c. Over Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers.

ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Children's Nurse, Companion, Matron, or Housekeeper, now out of employ. Country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "65," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDEONS, with Harmonish Clockwork and Dampers, with 8 Bells, Rs. 25. Also the new Reform Accordeons of all kinds and of all sizes, Rs. 6 to Rs. 50. Rich in tone.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 3, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains free, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. R. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, Rs. 175. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dance or Meeting Halls—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's, Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th September 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th September, 1898.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the supply of the following oils during the year 1899 :—

34 tons SHALE OIL.
300 tons PETROLEUM (Axle Oil).
48 tons A high FLASHING MINERAL OIL (250° to 300° F.).

Delivery will have to be made in monthly lots of 7 tons, 25 tons & 4 tons respectively, or varied, as may be directed from time to time.

Samples of Oils offered of not less than 1 gallon must accompany the tenders.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be sealed & marked "TENDERS FOR OILS."

Works, 14th September, 1898.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE SINI-KHARGPUR (FOR MIDNAPUR) SECTION FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 20th instant, THIS SECTION will be OPEN for all description of traffic both for local and through booking.

The following will be the time table for the passenger trains that will run :—

FROM ASANSOL.			FROM KHARGPUR.		
Asansol	Dep.	21 0	Khargpur	Dep.	7 25
Sini	Arr.	5 9	Sini	Arr.	15 39
			Towards Asansol.		
Sini (for Khargpur)	Dep.	7 43	Sini	Dep.	16 9
Khargpur	Arr.	16 2	Asansol	Arr.	24 0
			Towards Chakardharpore.		
Sini (for main line)	Dep.	5 14	Sini	Dep.	16 19
Chakardharpore	Arr.	6 45	Chakardharpore	Arr.	17 24

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, dated, 12th Sept. 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Noon-time), on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, 1898, for the supply of :—

600 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st October next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cub. feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthama, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bone, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0 15
Do. No. II	„	0 14
Do. No. III	„	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0 12
PEKOE DUST	„	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 2-13, Rs. 2-6 and Rs. 2-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresal in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Cesbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
15, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 4 to 5 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landrath's Bibliothek,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so tight at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it, without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.
Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology or of the philosophy of mythology can fairly neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 49 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 56 m. High water, 1-29 m., 1-31 a. Low water, 7-13 m., 7-27 a. Banks closed: Parsee holiday.
Polo on the Esplanade, 5 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Evening entertainment, Wilson College Hall, 8-15 p.m.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—A Choral Festival will be held on Wednesday, September 21st, 1898, St. Matthew's day, in St. Thomas's Cathedral. Choral celebration 7-15 a.m. Festival evensong, 6 p.m. Collections will be made in aid of the new Chancel Screen.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An evening entertainment with a farewell address and some presents will be given to-day, at 8-15 p.m., in the College Hall (Chowpati) by the past and present students of the Wilson College, to the Rev. Prof. Scott, who is about to proceed to Europe on furlough. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan Principal of the Wilson College, will preside.

REPORTED THEFT AT MR. JEEJEEBHOY F. PETIT'S BUNGALOW.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the Police that sometime during the last week, a gold snuff-box valued at Rs. 100, a gold ring and a pair of gold spectacle, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 135, were stolen from a locked cupboard.

FRAUDULENT CART DRIVER.—Samchund Dharsey, a Bunia merchant, has reported to the Police, that on Saturday afternoon his Mehta loaded labour cart No. 4041, with four bales of long cloth, valued at Rs. 1000, at Withalwady, and directed the driver to convey them to the Warl Bunder railway station. On the arrival of the Mehta at the station, it was found that the cart had never reached the destination.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Jankee, a Hindu woman, wife of a liquor shop-keeper, residing with her husband at the Lady Jamestji Road, Mahim, was on Sunday afternoon drawing water from a well near her house, when her foot accidentally slipped, and she fell in. A neighbour immediately jumped after her and rescued her from drowning, being none the worse for a few duckings.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—The Agents of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, who have their office in Alice Buildings, Fort, have reported to the police that, some time between 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, their office was entered and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3,561 were abstracted from a safe, which appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A RECKLA DRIVER.—Barkchrao Ishwar, a Hindoo reckla driver, was on Sunday driving his vehicle along the Chinch Bunder Road, and when near the junction of Dongree Street and Chinch Bunder Road, he was seized with a fit and fell off the reckla, one of the wheels passing over his body, seriously injuring his left side and fracturing the left hand. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

FALL OFF A ROOF.—Radhabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, was on Sunday night removed by her relatives from her house at 1st Lane, Nowroji Hill, Dongree, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious injury to her spine caused by a fall from the roof of her house, a height of about twenty-four feet, about two weeks ago. No report of the accident was then made to the police, and the woman was treated at home. As she grew worse, she was removed to the Hospital on Sunday, when the occurrence was brought to the knowledge of the police.

SMUGGLING JEWELLERY.—Yesterday, two Bora passengers, who arrived here by the China Mail steamer Chusan, were placed before Mr. Morrison Collector of Custom-, for smuggling jewellery, and were fined Rs. 140. It appears that while the Customs officers were examining the luggage of the passengers at the Ballard Peer, Messrs. R. Kelly and Quinn discovered the two Bora's making an attempt to smuggle jewellery which they had with them without payment of Customs duty. They were brought before the Collector, who fined them as stated above.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of August last, 2 horses and 10 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 16 horses and 55 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 286 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 16 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 61 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates, 1 cart driver was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 7 days for using lame bullocks.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

Mercu.....Souvenir de Bells Alliance..Latann	
Fantastic Dance Dodo .....Buck	
Fantasia Waltz (No. 1)...Maritana.....Wallace	
Valse .....Fusionen.....Strauss	
Selection .....La Perichole .....Offenbach	
Galop .....Wil des Wind .....Feaust	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.—The results of these examinations held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in May last, have just been received. Out of the candidates who presented themselves for examination, fourteen were students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and out of this number the large proportion of eleven have passed either in the 1st or 2nd class. One of the candidates who had not completed his course at the Technical Institute has obtained the phenomenal success of "1st class in Honours." A result like this is no doubt most encouraging in the interests of technical education in India, as it is well-known that, Indian students must be more or less handicapped in expressing themselves in English, and, particularly, when their papers of answers are brought into competition with those of English students trained in England. The next examinations will be held in May 1899. The number of subjects of examination has been increased to 68. The examinations are open to candidates from all parts of India, and it cannot be too generally known that certificates of an Institute like that of the City and Guilds of London, (which is the largest examining body in the world,) is of special value to young men, who are devoting their lives to commerical and manufacturing pursuits.

CHANDRASENIYA KAYASTHA PRABHUS AND H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.—The appointment of Mr. R. V. Sabnis, an old graduate of the local University, as Diwan of the Kolhapur State, has naturally been received with great satisfaction by the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu community to which he belongs. At a caste-meeting of that community held here on Sunday last, the chairman, Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao Vaidya, was asked to send the following telegram to H. H. the Maharaja of Kholapur :—"The Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhus of Bombay, in caste meeting assembled, beg most respectfully to express to your Highness their genuine gratitude for the appointment to the post of Diwan of an educated and cultured member of their own community. They look upon this elevation of a tried Kayastha Prabhu officer by your Highness as a great honour and encouragement to a community which has supplied ennobling examples of valour and self-immolation to the story of the Maratha nation, and which has been pronounced by Grant Duff, Malcolm, and other historians and early English administrators to be remarkable for its devotion to duty, honesty of purpose, administrative capacity and unswerving loyalty to the Throne. They pray that your Highness be blessed with a long and happy life and they fervently hope and trust that with the wise counsels and loyal services of the new Diwan your Highness will be a source of great blessing to the people whom Providence has called you to rule over."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL OPERATIVE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Ramsaran Naipal, a Purdesee mill operative, aged thirty years, residing at Curry Road. The deceased had been for the past five or six days employed as a labourer in the Ebrahimbhoy Pabani mill at De Lisle Road, and his duty was to carry bobins from the landing of the lift on the second floor of the Mill to the mules. On Saturday morning at 11 o'clock one Punnand Sitlal in charge of the lift secured the ropes of the lift by tying them together by means of a piece of twine and went down by the staircase to take his meal. Deceased was then seen standing near the lift on the second floor. Within a few minutes after another mill-hand while at work in the mule department, heard deceased screaming, and on going up to the lift, found the upper portion of deceased body resting on the floor and the lower portion in the lift and held down by the top cross bar of the lift. The lift was started upwards and on the deceased being extricated, he was found to be unconscious, bleeding from his mouth. He was examined by the mill doctor who found several of his ribs on both sides fractured. Deceased was placed in a victoria, and sent in charge of the mill ramoosee to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday. The man in charge of the lift in his evidence stated that on his return to the lift on the second floor, he found the twine tied to the ropes unfastened. It was against the rules of the mill for any one to touch the lift or its ropes during his absence. No one was allowed to go up or down the lift while the witnesses was away. Deceased, who knew nothing about the lift, in his attempt to go down by the lift, was crushed between the edge of the floor and the top cross bar of the lift. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Javerchund Foolchand, a Bunia Jeweller, residing at Sootar Chaul, reported to the police on Saturday last that, owing to the prevalence of plague in his locality, he and his family shifted to the bungalow of a friend of his at Queen's Road on the previous day. On the following morning the Malee in charge of the bungalow informed the complainant that two boxes, one a wooden and the other a tin trunk, were lying open, and their contents strewn about the ground in the lane immediately adjoining the bungalow. On receiving the information complainant proceeded to the spot and found his large wooden box broken open, and the property consisting of ornaments set with pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 6911-8 stolen. The tin trunk belonged to another person residing in the same bungalow. A portion of the jewellery and sundry articles of wearing apparel of the value of 457-8 were found lying close to the broken boxes. Superintendent McDermott, on being informed of the theft, immediately proceeded to the bungalow and instituted an inquiry, which showed that the large wooden box had been removed from the bed-room on the ground floor and the tin trunk from an empty room on the first floor, where two other small boxes were also broken open. It appears that before going to bed on Friday night, care was not taken to close the doors on the ground floor, which were left wide open. A number of persons were asleep on the ground floor and on the first floor, but they were not disturbed by the thieves carrying the boxes from the bungalow to the adjoining lane. The railway police were communicated with and the railway stations and the bunders have been closely watched. The list of jewellery has been circulated and a very vigorous search is being made for the thieves by the divisional and the detective police. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner visited the bungalow and made inquiries regarding the theft.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL AGAINST A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX VS. JIVANJEE ADAMJEE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 29th ultimo convicted the accused of theft in a dwelling-house and sentenced him to six month's rigorous imprisonment, Mr. R. R. Desia appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the Magistrate's finding in the case that the accused and his son, a small boy, went to the house of the complainant on the 28th ult., in the morning, when the complaint was absent from home, and took away six copper utensils from his room in spite of the protestations made by the complainant's children. The property was removed by the accused in order to satisfy a debt of one or two rupees which the complainant owed him. But the accused, the Magistrate remarked, did not raise this plea at all. He denied entirely that he ever went to the house of the complainant. The stolen property was not forthcoming. Accused persisted in his denial and attempted to prove an alibi, in which, however, he miserably failed. The evidence for the prosecution was perfectly reliable and honest. The little children of the complainant had given a vivid description of the manner in which the pots were removed by the accused and his son. If the accused had raised the plea that he took away this property to satisfy a debt due to him by the complinant, perhaps the court, the Magistrate said, would have taken a lenient view of the matter. The Majistrate convicted accused, who admitted two previous convictions, one for twelve months for house-breaking, and another for two years for receiving stolen property. In passing sentence upon him, he took these two previous convictions into consideration and sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonmen.

In his application for revision of the order of conviction and sentence, the accused stated the first ground to be as follows :—"That the conviction and sentence are illegal, as the appointment of Mr. S. B. Spencer as acting fourth Presidency Majistrate is invalid under section 557 of the Criminal Procedure Code".

Their lordship, in granting the application for revision, expressed no opinion at all, but simply granted a notice of the application to the magistrate and the Public Prosecutor to have the matter argued before them.

BELONGING TO A GANG OF DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX VS. HARUN WALAD MAHOMEDSHA AND 14 OTHERS.

These were appeals from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in June last, convicted the accused of rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, and centensed them to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to two years each. The fifteen accused were charged with assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity, and with belonging to a gang of dacoits.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Sessions Judge has taken a very lenient view of the case. It seems quite clear that dacoities were committed by the gang assembled together; and we do not know who the Sessions Judge, who admitted that their acts technically amounted to dacoity, did not convict of dacoity the accused who, he found, were members of that gang. We do not approved of the very summary way in which he has disposed of the evidence. It is a very inadequate made of dealing with a case against 15 accused persons to merely say : "I convict all; each is identified by several witnesses, as will be seen from their examination in the court. The point was not the number of the witnesses, but whether there was trustworthy evidence or not against each of the accused persons; and this seems not to have attracted the attention of the Sessions Judge. We have carefully gone through the evidence; and we think as regards the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10 (who the assessors thought were guilty,) and the accused No. 8 and 15, the case is fully proved; but that it is not proved as against the accused Nos. 5,9,11,12,13, and 14. The witness 13 is quite unreliable in his identification; the witness 3 identified 4 only of the accused, and not the large number that the Sessions Judge supposed. We reverse the convictions and sentence in the cases of accused Shivajee bin Karbasaya No. 5, Khadir walad Jamal No. 9, Ninju bin Basappa No. 11, Khedurі bin Somanna No. 12, Mardan walad Mohodin No, 13, and Rhadir walad Pirsaheb No. 14; acquit them and order their discharge. We dismiss the appeals of this other convicts.

THE BRAHMA KSHATRIYA MITRA MANDAL.

IN response to invitations issued by the Brahma Kshatriya Mitra Mandal; an influential gathering of the Brahmakshatriyas, was held on the 17th inst, in the spacious hall of Arya Samaj at Girgaon at 8-30 p.m., under the presidency of Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjeevan Khakhar to give an address of honor to Mr. Ranchordas Jeenabhoy, who took an active part in organising the plague hospital for the Mandal last year. Amongst those present were:—Rao SahebDalpat tram Pranjivan Khakhar, Messrs. Ramchandra Hemraj Annant Martand Joshi, Shivdas Parmanand, Messrs Maganlal DalpetramKhaivkher Swami Jagalnarayan Harechand Roopchand, Jeenabhoy Vithaldas Ranchordas Jeenabhoy. Soorjubhoy Morarjee Sunderlal Manmohan Jeraj.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjevandas Khakhar having taken the chair addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentleman, it gives me great pleasure to-day to preside on the occasion to given an address of honor to our castefellow Mr. Ranchordas Jeenabhoy. Mr Ranchordas having had several plague cases among his relations, and knowing difficulties he had been put to thereby conceived that it an hospital for our caste follows were opened if would be a boon to the poor as well as rich caste brethren. Whereupon he began house to house visitation and indoors to meepers of our caste to contribute their mite to the fund raised for the purpose. In this he had to meet many difficulties and obstacles which he dealt, with great steadiness of mind and patience with success in the end. Sir James Campbell in his report recently printed mentions the name of Mr. Ranchordas and it is quite meet and praiseworthy on the part of this Mandal and we all that have met here to give him an address of honor This Mandal will be of great use to us in framing rules and regulations for the caste. We have also to thank the Halais who gave free of charge their Wadi to be used as our hospital, as also Dr. V. S. Diwan for his able treatment of the patients. I suggest that a movement be made to perpetuate his memory. Many great persons have flourished in the Kshatriyas viz.. Raja Todar Mall. Shett Gungrij Jaevjee Sodagar are well known and we should follow in their wake. Brahmins and Kshatriyas used to give and take their daughters amongst themselves, and to eat together. In order to improve the status of our caste we should encourage education, and harmony should prevail. I should not forget the names of Dr. Ganpatrao Sadashiva and Mr. Pitamberdas who have also rendered valuable assistance.

The address was read by the Mantri Mr. Manmohan Jeraj and was handed by the president to Mr. Ranchordas amidst loud cheers. The latter in reply thanked the Mandal and his brethren for giving him the honor of which he said he was not worthy and wished that the Mandal would prosper in future. He also thanked the president, who always gave him valuable aid and advice. The Swamiji Jagatnarayan, Annat Martand Joshi and several others also spoke in the matter. Songs prepared for the occasion were sung with great effect by a Brahmin of Pethapoor.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair and floral wreaths were placed round the necks of the president, Messrs. Ranchordas Jeena, Ramchandra Hemraj, Dr. Shivdasbhoy, Swamijis Joshi, and nosegays wer, distributed. The proceedings, terminated at about 11 p.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	1	23
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	0	2	
C	Market	0	0	22
	Dhobi Talao	2	2	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Parswady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	2	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telagu		1	19
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	13	17	116
Total plague deaths to date		31,782	27,219	
Same date last year		5	3	103

MEETING OF THE C WARD VOLUNTEER COMMITTEES.

At the invitation of Lieut. G. Warneford, plague officer district Nos. 4 and 5 C Ward, the last week's postponed meeting was held in the Framji Cavasji Institute on Saturday at 4 p.m. Among those present were. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., Plague Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Messrs. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, his deputy J. H. Du Boulay, Professor Haffkine, Lieut. G. Warneford, district officer. Lieut. Keough and Anderson, assistant plague officers, Rao Bahadurs Bhaskarrao Balkri Limaji Pitale and Dhakaji Casinathji, Messrs. Ebrahim Adamji Kur, Govindji Thakersey Moolji, Drs. A. G. Viegas and Ismail Jan Mahamad. Rao Saheb Ghanashaw N. Nadkerni, Moulvi Saheb, Mrs. Sophia Seedu Queen, Messrs. Bhise, Sawnkar and other chairmen of the different Volunteer Committees and members about 175 in number out of 200. Drs. Gimi, Britho, Bardi and Munshi the medical officers of the Ward were also present. Lieut. G. Warneford opened the proceedings, in a neat speech and explained the object for which they were called together. The Hon'ble Mr. Wingate who occupied the chair, in addressing the meeting at length, said, that he was much pleased to meet them and was gratified to find favourable reports of the working of the Volunteer Committees. He had before him certain names of those who had rendered very good service and added his experiences of the plague measures and the utility thereof. His observations were closed by reference to inoculation, in Bombay and Hubli in Dharwar. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahamad explained the substance of the chairman's speech in the vernacular. Mr. Kur, Rao Bahadurs Dhakaji and Bhaskarao Pitale, and Dr. A. G. Viegas by deires addressed the meeting in the same strain. Mr. Harvey made encouraging observations and closed by proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and which was carried by acclamation. After introduction of the members of the committee the meeting dispersed.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending September 16th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	215	158
Karachi	7	4
Poona	2	2
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	0	0
Kaira	2	2
Broach	50	37
Surat	20	19
Thana	101	90
Nasik	151	126
Poona	11	7
Satara	219	153
Sholapur	38	28
Belgaum	747	559
Dharwar	1,147	1,305
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	194	118
Kathiawar	221	107
Kolhapur	343	239
Cutch	63	50
Rewa Kantha	3	3
Palanpur	0	0
Sachin	1	0
Akalkot	18	20
Aundh	8	7
Bhor	42	40

CRICKET.

HINDOO GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG HINDOOS C. C.

A WHOLE day cricket match was played between the above teams on Thursday last in which the latter won by 52 runs. Gymkhanas's representatives were a good eleven but the team was wanting in a good bowler. Four of their representatives were from the First Eleven of whom Mr. G. R. Kirtikar (Captain of the team) played nicely and carried his bat for 21 runs. Mr. Dadarker made only 13 runs and Mr. Khote (senior) and Agarker did not fulfil expectations from them. Kakajee (Vijayaker) played nicely in the beginning but soon after commenced sending the ball in the air and the ultimate result of this kind of play was that he had to return to the tent soon. From Young Hindoos Mr. K. R. Kirtikar made a very nice services with the leather to his side and took 8 wickets for 24 runs. Mr. Kerkar, Parab, Kirtikar (Waman) and Kirtikar (Krishnarao) played very nicely and scored (24 ; 24 ; 16 ; 14) runs respectively.

LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB, ESPLANADE. *VS.* ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on Sunday the 18th instant under the respective Captainships of N Langrana and M Dadina, which resulted in an easy win for the Liberals. The Albert Captain winning the toss elected to bat and could only make 44 owing to the splendid fielding of the Liberals, of whom F Vakharia deserved special attention. The Liberals in their turn ran up the score to 132, at the cost of 7 wickets chief contributors being, J Writer and B Bharucha carrying their bats for well made 42 and 27. J Writer a promising youth played the Innings in his grand form. M Dadina had the bowling honor from the opposite side taking three wickets for 58. Thus the Liberals won the match by 3 wickets and 38 runs.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE MONSOON.

As compared with last week the weather has been very disturbed over India. A storm, which first appeared off the North Madras coast on the 10th, developed into a fairly deep disturbance during the 10th, 12th, and 13th. The storm crossed the Orissa coast early on the morning of the 13th, and passing N.-N.-W. through Orissa, West Bengal, occasioned heavy rain over the greater part of N.-E. India. The heaviest fall was that reported from Purnea where over twenty inches was received in forty-eight hours beginning at 8 a.m. on the 14th and ending at 8 a.m. on the 16th. At the same time that this disturbed weather was in progress in north-east India, a shallow depression appeared over Kathiawar, and from the 11th up to the 16th good rain was received daily over Gujarat and Southern Rajputana. These two storms, while giving more or less heavy rain to their immediate neighbourhoods, were accompanied by showers over a large part of the country.

The total monsoon rainfall up to date exceeds the normal average in all parts of country except North Bombay and Rajputana where the fall is still short. The excess averages nearly 3 inches in Burma, 3½ in Bengal and Assam, nearly 2 inches in Upper India, 2½ inches in the West Coast districts, 5 inches over the central parts of the country, and about half an inch in Madras.

STUDIES AND DISCIPLINE AT THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL.

THE decision of Government that the standard of English at the Forest School entrance examination shall be raised, and that candidates for admission to the school shall, after passing that examination, undergo a course of practical training for 3½ months in the forests of the province to which they belong is set forth in the following resolution :—

In the Circular of 23rd June 1897 the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations were asked on two of the Resolutions passed by the Forest School Board of Control, viz. :—

Resolution No. VIII.—That the standard of English at the Forest School entrance examination (Upper Class) should be raised, in so far that candidates should be required to explain the meaning of a number of passages read to them in English.

Resolution No. X.—That Government candidates for admission to the Forest School (Upper Class), after passing the entrance examination, should be required to undergo a course of practical training for six months in the forests of the province to which they belong. In connection with this Resolution, the Government of India were of opinion that private students should not be excluded from the benefits of the proposal in question.

2. From the replies received it is found that all Local Governments and Administrations accept the proposal in Resolution No. VIII. The following clause will accordingly be added to rule 12 (v) of the Forest School rules, immediately after the enumeration of the subjects of the entrance examination :—

"The conversational test in English will include the explanation by the candidate of the meaning of passages in fairly simple English which have been read to him, the object being to secure that he possesses sufficient knowledge of the language to follow and understand the course of lectures."

3. The proposal in Resolution No. X is also accepted more or less generally by Local Governments and Administrations as applicable to both Government and private students. It was originally intended that the candidates who followed the course of practical training in question should be exempted from the existing "preliminary term" of practical work for two months in the forests of the School Circle. It has, however, since been decided that this "preliminary term" forms; an integral part of the School course, and that it would be unwise to do away with it. Under these circumstances the Government of India consider it will be sufficient if candidates undergo, in addition to and before the preliminary term, which commences on the 15th April, a course of practical training, in such forests as the Local Government may decide upon, during a period of 3½months, the most convenient time for which will be from the 1st December to the 15th March. The entrance examination will in consequence be held not later than 15 October in each year, so that the results may be known in time for communication to all candidates.

4. Candidates who are already in the Government Forest Service need not be required to undergo any special course of practical training, since they are, as a matter of fact, already doing practical work in the forests. Such candidates will, as before, join the School in time to attend the preliminary term; and the present orders will, therefore, apply to private students only, and will come into force during the current year. Notice of the change now made is, however too short to admit of the next entrance examination being held on 15th October. It will therefore take place this year instead on or about 15th December, and the practical course of training in local forests will correspondingly be reduced to two months, viz., from 15th January to 15th March 1899.

5. No student, even though he may have successfully passed the entrance examination, will be considered eligible for admission into the Forest School who does not satisfactorily pass through the 3½ months' course of practical training, as well as the further preliminary term of 2 months under the School officers.

6. The Government of India have further decided to sanction to private students, (whether European or Native) while under training in the forests of their own provinces, travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem to enable them to defray their travelling expenses during this period. This allowance will be met from the budget-grants of the local Forest Departments, and will be paid only under the countersignature of the Conservator of the Circle concerned.

7. In the case of students to whom Local Governments have decided to grant stipends under the rules in force, the payment of these stipends should not commence until after candidates have satisfactorily passed through the 3½ months' practical training, during which period they will be classed with other private students.

8. A suggestion by the Government of Madras to amend rule 13 (ii) (a) of the Forest School rules, so as to reduce the period of service in the Subordinate Forest Service before an officer can be deputed to the School from three years to six months, does not altogether commend itself to the Government of India. They consider, however, that the period may be reduced to two years, and this will only accordingly be done.

THE "MERMAID" CASE.

THE "Mermaid" defamation case was before Mr. Justice Stevens again on Friday when Mr. S. Bonnerjee said that he appeared to renew the application for the issue of a commission, in the suit W. Leithbridge vs. A. S. Barrow, to examine Colonel Mathias,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest news to hand through Reuter, and now append our usual Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	20,95,647
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,08,047
Other ,,	Inc.	,,	35,32,270
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	5,933
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	,,	6,22,709
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	11,620
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	12,113
Cash	Inc.	,,	22,39,541

As indicated by the above figures there was a further increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week amounting to some 22 1-4 lakhs, at about 222 lakhs, compared with an increase in the preceding week of 15 1-2 lakhs, at 199 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 21 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an addition of 2 lakhs, and Private Deposits increased by 35 1-4 lakhs. Loans decreased by 6 1-4 lakhs, and in the other items of the Statement there was but little movement.

COTTON.—Prices were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower to-day, with a moderate business doing, in a quiet market. Shippers bought but 50 bales of Bhagulcote, at Rs. 129 per candy, and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 134 1-2. The mills purchased 400 bales Dhulia, at Rs. 121 to Rs. 125; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 124; 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 130 to Rs. 135; 200 Compta, at Rs. 143; 100 Bhosawal, at Rs. 127; 200 Barsi, at Rs. 140; 100 Sawginned, at Rs. 140; 100 Malkapore, at Rs. 130.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advised that at Broach a further fall of rain was registered amounting to 3·25 inches; at Jalgaon, 2·69 inches fell; at Dhollera, 1·87 inch; at Bedwar, 1·36 inch; at Bhawnagar, 1·17 inch, the other stations receiving under an inch each. The Cotton plants were generally flourishing; at Dhulia and Bedwar they were in flower and showing bolls; and at Wadhwan, though the plants were flourishing, they wanted fine weather, sufficient rain having already fallen.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	133	bales.
Linseed	4,313	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,301	,,
Poppyseed	1,621	,,
Rice	1,511	,,

FREIGHTS.—There are buyers, it is reported, for all ports, for October shipment, at 18s. per ton but sellers are scarce.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet at opening with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate demand for remittance, both ready and forward, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. ,,
Francs	1·99 3-4 to 1·70 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations are given at 94⅝ for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 7-8 for Account, and 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day with a tendency to favour sellers, as shown by our revised list.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 10th September, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 10. Rs.	Sept. 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,79,744	49,84,097
Do. do. at Branches	25,31,385	27,40,032
Other Deposits	270,12,739	305,45,009
Post Bills	4,444	2 813
Credits, undrawn	24,82,929	25 69,335
Rs.	565,11,241	583,41,292
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	103,47,330	103,41,447
Other authorised Securities	35,61,290	35,61 290
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	57,57,985	58,77,664
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,02,625	113,79,916
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,79,809	43,91 228
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,310	21,176
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	74,755	62,642
Cash	199,51,038	221,90,599
Rs.	565,11,241	582,41,292

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 109-13-16

3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102 1-2 ex.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 9-16

Bar Silver 28 1-8

The sum of £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for N. America.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Cardew, Lieut. Punjab, 15th Sikhs, from medical certificate from England
Bansfield, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England
Cowie, Lieut, Punjab, R E, from leave, from England

SEPTEMBER 19.

Head, Lieut, Bo, R A, to join, 34th F B R Artillery
Wanliss, Capt, Bengal, 2-8 Lancers, from leave
Fearon, Major, Punjab, Yorkshire Regt, on leave, from Peshawar
Gardiner, Lieut, Punjab, R Sussex Regt, on duty, from Landi Kotal

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Taylor, Vety Capt, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona
Goldsbold, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Manchester Regt, on leave, to Pachmarhi

SEPTEMBER 17.

Newland, Major, Bo, R A M C, on duty, to Aden
Thomson, Surgn Col, Punjab, I M S, on retirement, to England
Cardew, Lieut, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, from leave, to Ferozpore

SEPTEMBER 18.

Staddon, Capt, Bo, R A M C, on duty, to Kamptee
Head, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th September, 1898.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this evening (Tuesday) for recruits, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. SOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 20th September, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters after drill on Thursday.

2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill for No. 1 Company in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday, and for No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 5-45 p.m.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The last 1898 Monsoon Season Cinderella will be held at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, 24th instant at 9 p.m. Tickets as usual.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 3rd September, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	949	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,670	42,198	...	2,528	...	85,295
Goods	44,516	54,195	..	9,679	...	1,04,177
Other earnings	3,230	7,677	..	4,447	...	8,101
Total for week	88,635	1,04,080	...	15,374	...	...
Aggregate	2,51,304	10,83,677	...	...	...	2,36,373

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GONDA.

BIRTH.

DALAL—September 17, at Gonda (Oude), the wife of Barzore J. Dalal, I.C.S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUM—September 13, at Ootacamund, the wife of A Stewart Crum, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

SHEEHAN—September 14, at 6, Haine's Road, Bangalore, the wife of M J Sheehan, Survey of India, of a daughter, (prematurely).

DEATHS.

ROBSON—July 6, at Lokoja, West Africa, of malarial fever, Arthur Robson, dearly loved son of James Robson, of Dalhousie, aged 23 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

IT appears that we were fully justified in our scepticism as to the accuracy of the information on which two ardent correspondents at Cairo telegraphed that General Kitchener had received instructions to turn the French out of Fashoda by force. Reuter's correspondent at Alexandria cannot find anything to confirm that startling announcement. It is even stated that no instructions had been telegraphed to the Sirdar between the fight at Omdurman and his departure southwards. The probability is that he resolved to use the opportunity to explore the Nile, taking with him some 2,000 men, so that he might be in a position to establish posts at suitable positions not already in the occupation of the French, or of King Menelik's officers, who are known to be, like other people, also racing for the Upper Nile. Some time may elapse before the General and his little fleet arrive in the distant reaches of the great river, for the leagues of impassable reeds and other vegetation which hinder progress near Gondokoro will have to be removed bit by bit before the expedition can reach the neighbourhood of Fashoda. News from the Sirdar will be anxiously awaited by an expectant public both in London and Paris.

How easy it is to give offence in a jealous world! The *Figaro* has seen through Sir George Newnes' Anglo-Norwegian expedition to Antartica a new instance of British land hunger, closely veiled under a pretence of scientific exploration. The real design is to annex the South Pole to the overgrown British Empire, and plant there the hateful Union Jack presented for that nefarious purpose by the Duke of York. The whole plot is disclosed by M. Marc Landry, who in the course of his investigations has industriously put together a good deal of interesting information, which we proceed to annex, *more Britannico*. An expedition to the South Pole he says truly enough left London on the 22nd August with an enthusiastic send-off. The English newspapers affect to call it the British Expedition to the South Pole, but it is very difficult indeed to define its true nationality. A Norwegian, M. Borchgravink, commands it; the King of Sweden and Norway has assisted the enterprise from his private funds. But the greater part of the sum needed has been supplied by a rich Englishman, Sir George Newnes, who has generously given £20,000. The ship bearing the expedition is a Norwegian whaler, christened with an English name, the "Southern Cross." And finally, the English flag which floated from her stern as she left the London docks, was a gift from H. R. H. the Duke of York. It is, in fact, an Anglo-Norwegian expedition; and if its efforts are crowned with success, it will redound to the honour of both the Norwegian Captain, who will have guided it safe, and the Englishman who has drawn so largely on his purse to give it a fair start. The South Pole has been rather neglected by explorers, while the North Pole has attracted lovers of adventure by the dozen to the land of eternal ice. There are, at present, besides Andree's balloon, and the rescue expedition which has been sent after him under the Swede Stadling, four expeditions on their way to the North Polar latitudes: Sverdrup Nansen's former second-in-command on board the Fram, who is bound for Greenland, the German Lerner, who started from Norway, the Dane Lieutenant Andrup, who sailed for Greenland, and the American, Wellman, who coasts Franz Josef Land. Had it not been for the Hispano-American war, we should have had a fifth Arctic expedition to record, that under the American Peary.

On the other hand the deplorably neglected South Pole, since the Englishman James Ross, the American Wilkes and Dumont d'Urville, each in his turn, discovered in 1841 the lands unknown up to that time there, have been only five or six isolated attempts to reach it, the best known of which is that of the English ship Challenger in 1874. Last year, 1897, a Belgian expedition, commanded by M. Guerlache, left Europe in the Belgica to visit the Southern ice-fields. Germany, it is true, is now preparing an Antarctic expedition, under the direction of Doctor Neumayer. The English Admiralty, frequently solicited by English Geographers, at first agreed to bear the expense of sending a ship to the South Pole, but reconsidered the question, under the pretext that it needed all its ships and all its sailors! So that as we have just seen, it is private generosity which has equipped the Borchgrevink mission. M. Borchgrevink, who is 34 years of age, left Norway early and taught natural science in an Australian College. He there conceived the idea of Antarctic exploration. To carry out his design, he went in 1895 in a Norwegian whaler, to Possession Island, and thence he reached Cape Adair. Returning from this journey with a rich harvest of documents and information, he vowed to himself that he would collect the funds necessary for equipping a scientific mission for exploring the vast Southern Continent, and he perseveringly begged for the requisite financial assistance. His repeated solicitations were at last successful, and he bought the Southern Cross, a fine whaler of 500 tons, built at Arendal in Norway, according to the design of William Archer, the constructor of the celebrated Fram. This vessel steams nine and a half knots, and is provided with strong masts, which give it an increased velocity when the wind serves. The arrangements are according to the very latest scientific development the experience acquired by Polar travellers having been utilised for the fitting up of the vessel, which carries thirty-four persons. The staff comprises, besides Borchgrevink, three officers, all Norwegians, a Norwegian doctor, two zoologists, one English, and the other Norwegian, and two astronomers, both English. As a matter of course the Southern Cross carries an army of sledges, and a still larger proportion of dogs, ninety all told, as it has been seen that these valiant quadrupeds are of invaluable assistance in the rough journeys over the Polar ice. M. Borchgrevink has taken Samoiede and Greenland dogs, in order to see which of the two races is the most useful. His hopes, besides, to colonise the lands he means to discover, with several couples of dogs. From London the Southern Cross goes to Hobart Town, in Tasmania, and on the way will call at Cape Verd and the Cape of Good Hope. The journey to Tasmania will take about three months. The expedition will set off, without making any stay, for Cape Adair in Victoria, where James Ross landed, and where a camp will be established. Once a settlement made there, the Southern Cross will return to Tasmania, and M. Borchgrevink and his companions will go as far south as they can in the direction of the Magnetic Pole. The distance to be traversed is estimated at 150 English miles.

The head of the mission allows several months for this journey. He expects to come back before the southern winter to Cape Adair and meet the Southern Cross which will have returned from Tasmania to take him on board. M. Borchgrevink is convinced that the different labours of the savants who accompany him will be of considerable scientific importance. It is necessary to add that in England it is whispered that the scientific side of the expedition is of no importance, that its aim is really to present to the Crown newly discovered lands. It is stated that the Duke of York has presented the expedition with a flag solely with the design that it should be planted on the shores to be discovered. However that may be, the enterprise is interesting. And the English have loudly praised Sir George Newnes, whose generosity has equipped this Anglo-Norwegian mission. It is much to be regretted, that the France of to-day has renounced the traditions of the old regime, when Entrecasteaux, Bongainville, La Perouse, and other French mariners, competed with the travellers of other nations and handed down their names to posterity. But under the old monarchy, so much decried since the glorious principles of 1889 gained universal acceptance, France was a growing and colonising nation, continually extending its frontiers, and contending with some chance of success for the mastery in North America, India, and the West Indies. She created the resources which enabled the Revolution and its great champion Napoleon to overrun Europe "from Cadiz to Moscow." But with the monarchy disappeared the expansive force which in the revolutionary heat and fury became explosive and France lost Alsace-Lorraine in far less time than it took the Bourbons to round off the old frontiers with those Provinces. France is still France, but she is too apt to forget what she owed to the resolute and patient and on the whole successful policy of the old regime.

THE lessons of the Tirah are not to be lost. Frontier campaigns have taught our generals the necessity for hill-training, and at last a memorandum, practically amounting to an order dealing with the subject, has been issued from Army head-quarters at Simla. Previous experiences had taught the necessity of paying special attention to manœuvres of the kind, and the pages of the journal of the United Service Association have teemed with suggestions on the subject. These have been mostly from the pens of junior officers who have traversed the hill tracts afoot and who, except in the matter of carrying kit, have been on no more advantageous footing than the private soldier. The Tirah taught senior officers what subalterns had learnt in the Black Mountain and the Chin Hills. General Gatacre learnt it in the advance of the Flying Column towards Chitral and gave prompt evidence of his appreciation of the paramount importance of a careful training for hill-work. Route-marching in the plains is not sufficient training for the special work of frontier campaigns, and he induced the Bombay authorities to permit him to take local men to the Ghats and there give them a rough idea of the work his Brigade had perforce to perform across the frontier. Few troops are quartered so disadvantageously as those of the Bombay Presidency Command, and there is no reason why such as are in hilly cantonments should not be regularly and systematically trained in hill work instead of being drilled on the lawn-like parade grounds which everywhere abound. The only wonder is that the memorandum, which we reproduced yesterday, was not issued years ago and rigorously followed. In it the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that both British and Native infantry in the hills shall, so far as the funds allotted will permit, be thoroughly taught the whole detail of mountain warfare. A carefully prepared programme is promulgated, though some discretion, in view of local surroundings, is left to commanding officers. Companies are to be handled first, since the company is the unit in hill-work and then battalions. At least once a week, during the period of a battalion's stay in the hills is a company to have hill-climbing or in a tactical exercise of hill warfare, and that there may be no more child's play these exercises are to be under the general supervision of commanding officers. Men who show special aptitude are to be singled out for employment in the duty of scouts, and the dignity of the position is calculated to create a spirit of emulation which will tend to a speedy mustering of the new drill by the rank-and-file. In order that it may be fully studied skeleton armies are to be detailed, and manœuvres, resembling as nearly as may be actual war with frontier tribes, are to be gone through. As a result men will be better able to engage in such work in real earnest when the time comes. It will weed out the sickly ones no doubt, but the fittest will become "hard as nails," and we shall never again have the sight of a battalion after a short march, halting at a critical moment, absolutely unable to scale a medium height. It is to be observed by the way that in this memorandum another injustice is done to Madras. The Commander-in-Chief's directions refer only to the Punjab, Bengal and Bombay Commands. Why is not Madras included? Have Madrasis no hope of ever being employed in the medal-yielding "transfrontier parades" which occur with somewhat irritating frequency?

Now that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship China has been got off the rocks and taken safely into Perim harbour, it is within the range of probability that she will be brought across to Bombay harbour for overhaul and repair. If her engines are found to be undamaged, as is believed, she may cross under her own steam, escorted probably to avoid risk. The P. and O. Company has a spacious dry dock at Mazagon, but it was constructed in the days when the Company's largest steamers were many feet shorter and proportionately smaller in beam than is the case at the present time. It has been suggested that the China shall go into the Royal Indian Marine dockyard where the new dry dock is believed to be capable of accommodating her. On this point however some little uncertainty at present prevails. The China has two deep bilge-keels which it is feared will interfere with her convenient berthing. All depends in a trifling matter of an inch or an inch and-a-half. In case the steamer should be taken in hand by the Government Dockyard people the material for her repairs and refitting would be brought out from England, and such is the efficiency of the dockyard staff and so excellent the supervision that the work could be done as expeditiously and well as at home. In the meantime, however, the large Government dry dock would not be available for the warships of the East Indian and defence squadrons. These, it has been suggested could be accommodated in the Merewether dry-dock or that of the P. and O. Company. Whether the China will be again run as a passenger-ship, or have her name changed, as is usually done after an accident of the kind, is not yet known in Bombay.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG'S projected tour through the Native States to Lahore has been cancelled. His Honour will thus be at liberty to accompany the Viceroy in case the latter visits any places in the Punjab on his way to Burma.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th August 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 1,167 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 5,136 in the earnings.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong dated yesterday, gives 4,500 bales of Bombay yarns as sold there during the previous fortnight, and 6,700 bales as sold at Shanghai. The rate of exchange at the first-named port was quoted at Rs. 145 1-2 per 100 dollars; and at the latter at Rs. 200 per 100 taels. The price of new Malwa opium was quoted at 760 dollars per chest, whereas for old was Rs. 780 dollars, and for very old 840 dollars, and at Shanghai new Malwas was reported at 585 taels per chest; old at 630 to 660 taels. The opium market at both places was said to be dull, there being to demand for the article.

THAT weary legal tangle, Yusuf-ud-din's case against the Secretary of State for India, has been set down for hearing before the District Judge, Secunderabad, on the 27th instant, and the Punjab Government has been advised accordingly through the Resident of Hyderabad.

THE Government of India have prohibited the sale of railway tickets in Bombay, Bengal, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore to pilgrims intending to proceed to the Antyapushkaram festival at Bezwada. The prohibition, which is ordered on account of the plague, will extend from October 1st to 22nd.

THE Nawab of Dir duly had his interview with Major Deane at Malakand a few days ago, and then returned home. Major Deane left for Simla on Thursday.

BAJOUR has been perfectly quiet since the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai withdrew their levies. It is hoped no further complications have arisen there.

BRIGADIER-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Moran, I. M. S., and Captain Fairby, Public Works Department, retire from service on October 10th and 20th respectively.

A BANGALORE telegram says that Krishnaswamy Naidu, the Income-tax clerk, who absconded a couple years ago, was arrested the other day at Goa under the Extradition Treaty and taken before the Bangalore Magistrate who remanded him till the 27th. Accused declares himself innocent and says his defence will implicate several Municipal subordinates.

AN order passed last week by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Ranade in the case of Imperatrix vs. Jivanjee Adamjee was incorrectly stated in our last issue, to be to the effect that Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, had been served with a notice to show cause why the conviction and sentence against the accused should not be reversed on the ground that his appointment as a Magistrate was illegal under section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code. Their lordships expressed no opinion at all, but simply granted a notice to have the application for revision of the conviction and sentence argued before them.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Redbreast, (Lieutenant Commander F. Travers) which has been ordered to proceed to Shatt-el-Arab, to protect British and Indian interests during the date season, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Mauritius which port she left on the 4th instant. She has called here for stores, and after a short stay in this harbour will proceed to her destination. During the voyage she experienced westerly wind till the 16th instant.

THE Government really deserves the best thanks of all interested in the Archæology of India for the fine series of volumes, dealing with the antiquities of the country, now being issued. The series already comprises twenty-three volumes, most of them, fully illustrated, and more are in preparation. I have just had an opportunity of seeing the volumes descriptive of the architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, and really no more complete record could be made of the magnificent remains of the noble city built by Akbar. Of recent years Government have taken care that none of the buildings should be allowed to fall into disrepair, and the city stands now a glorious memorial of a great King.

THE adjutancy of the Viceroy's Bodyguard—a much coveted appointment—rendered vacant by the promotion to Commandant of Captain Birdwood, has been given to Lieutenant White, of the 16th Bengal Lancers. I wonder, by the way, if the Bodyguard will ever see active service again. The last campaign they took part in was the Second Sikh War. As a body of cavalry they are the finest in India, being recruited from picked jats. It is a pity, from their point of view, that stern duty always demands their presence at home. The headquarters of the corps, we might note, are not, as most people think, at Ballygunj, but at Dehra Doon, most charming of cantonments.

BRIGADIER-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COL. J. YOUNG, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed principal Medical Officer, Malakand Field Force, vice Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton.

Two donations of Rs. 500 each have been recently given to the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, the first by Mr. J. E. Paniotty, L.R.C.P., of the Chandney Hospital, Calcutta, and the other by Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. James L. Walker, C.I.E.

Two storms, one on either side of the country, during the past week, have added materially to the season's rainfall and now the only parts of the country where the monsoon rainfall of 1898 is at all short of the normal average are north Bombay and Rajputana.

MR. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, lately officiating as Commissioner of Peshawar, will be associated with General Egerton, commanding the Khyber Force, in carrying out the settlement with the Afridis, which is now on the eve of being announced. General Egerton, it may be remembered, has full political as well as military authority in the Khyber.

THE unexampled elevation which has fallen to Mr. Curzon, observes the *Pioneer*, will bring him into immediate official contact in this country with men very much his senior in age. Not only the members of Council, but all the Secretaries to the Government of India, are considerably older than the Viceroy-elect. There are many of Mr. Curzon's Oxford contemporaries serving in various capacities throughout India, especially in the Civil Service, and we believe we are correct in saying that none of them has since risen to a higher position than that of Collector, District Judge, or Secretary to a Local Government.

LAST week's Central Provinces weather reports are published in the following General Remarks.—Weather alternately cloudy and clear with heavy showers in Damoh and Nagpur: and moderate to light showers in the other districts. The short breaks have improved the standing crops somewhat, but more clear weather would be beneficial to crops in the northern districts and in Chanda. In Jubbulpore the damage to crops on black soil is estimated at 30 per cent. The early millets are being harvested in Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara. The prospects of standing crops continue generally good on the whole, but insects are doing some damage to crops within a limited area in Sambalpur. Transplantation of rice completed in Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. Weeding continues in four districts: and is approaching completion in three. Ploughing and preparation of fields for winter sowings are in progress in ten districts. The operations in Sangor are much behind hand. Cattle disease still exists in parts of six districts. Prices are generally steady with slight fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat 18, gram 32, rice 20 and juar 25 seers per rupee. In Hoshangabad and Balaghat wheat is selling under 12 seers per rupee: and in Narsinghpur and Betul rice is selling under 10 seers per rupee.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Canton, Tan, Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, protested against the surrender of Kwanchow Bay to the French. The Tsungli Yamen insisted that he should at once send a deputy to formally hand over Kwanchow-wan to the French. The Viceroy thereupon wired his resignation to Peking and handed over his seals of office to the Governor of Kwangtung province.

IT is notified in the "Madras District Orders" that the Officer Commanding, Poonamallee, is authorised to engage Mr. R. A. Nelson, barrister-at-Law, on a daily fee of Rs. 100, to defend Private Knight, of the 19th Prince of Wales's Own Hussars, who is to be tried at the next Sessions of the High Court, Madras, on a charge of causing the death of a Native boy by shooting him with a carbine in a jutka between Poonamallee and Avadi. The Sessions commence on the 31st proximo.

THE French War Department has just ordered the issue to the infantry of a new brass bullet. In the *Birmingham Post* this bullet is described as being longer and more pointed than the one now in use, but of less aggregate weight. Its chief merit, however, is said to consist of its great penetrating power. The reports to hand from the Sudan Expedition indicate that in the attack upon Omdurman great reliance will be placed upon the mischief-making power of the new Lyddite shell. It is stated that when tried at Abu Sleh, Cairo, the effect of the time bursts were simply terrific, and it is asserted that the concussion of a burst can have effect 600 yards to the front and 300 yards to the rear.

"OUIDA" writes to the "Daily News" to draw attention to the great suffering entailed upon dogs through being chained up. She says:—"No doubt this suffering has greatly increased since the persecution of dogs by Mr. Walter Long, which the nation has, with such blameable and incomprehensible timidity and weakness, submitted to. A large number of persons, who before this insensate muzzling order let their poor animals enjoy a certain amount of liberty, now, to save trouble to themselves and avoid the danger of summons and fine, chain up their dogs from one month's end to another, with a wicked heartlessness more truly culpable than many faults legally penal. If there were in England any legislation in the least degree enlightened with regard to dogs, or founded on any sound knowledge of their wants, or even on any kind of common-sense, it would be absolutely forbidden to tie up dogs for more than a few hours at a time. To chain up week after week the most vivacious, sociable, and active of animals is a brutality so great that it is marvellous it has ever been permitted. The torture to young dogs is something too hideous to think of without a shudder. It is like chaining a child in its most sportive years, for between the natural playfulness and want of almost incessant movement characteristic of the dog, there is an almost exact resemblance to the needs of childhood. Throughout your country there may be heard the almost incessant wailing and moaning of chained dogs; dogs left in solitude to pine away their lives; ill-fed, unpitied, often unvisited for days together, left to lose their intelligence, their beauty, their health and strength in a torture utterly undeserved and wholly inexcusable.

THE colonisation of waste land in Upper Burma has never made much progress, writes a contemporary, and until the country is linked with India by railway it is improbable that any large number of people will migrate eastwards from the congested districts of Bengal, Oudh and the North-West Provinces. It may, however, be found possible to induce native officers of the Burma regiments and police battalions to settle down after they have taken their pensions. One officer, a Pathan of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, did acquire some land near Mandalay years ago, and brought in a number of his own people to cultivate it, but we have never heard how the experiment succeeded. Gurkhas would make excellent colonists, and with a little encouragement small colonies of them might be formed in those districts where the climate would suit them. A small beginning has apparently been made in this direction, for Subadar Hir Singh Thappa of the Lashio Battalion has been granted a plot of land near Lashio station for the purposes of cultivation and cattle-breeding. In the official report it is stated that some ten houses have been built since last May, the settlers being all Gurkhas and owners of cattle. The Subadar has for the present placed a representative in charge, but intends to settle on the land himself when he retires from the service in a year or two: he proposes to raise wheat, gram and other crops, and also to provide milk and *ghi* for the battalion. As the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway will open out Lashio, it would seem that this district is indicated for colonisation. The soil is fertile and the climate good, while the local Shan population is too small to cultivate more than a small portion of the land available.

THAT part of the report of the Pamir Boundary Commission, in which Sir Thomas Holdich reviews the evidence of history on "the practicability of passing such a barrier of mountains as exist between the Pamirs and India with any considerable military force," writes the *Pioneer*, is an important contribution to the literature of the frontier question. The chapter not only sums up the results of a vast amount of research in a few pregnant paragraphs, but the writer is one of the most experienced frontier surveyors India has trained, and it is fair to assume that the conclusions he derives from the historical examination are the conclusions he had found from personal inspection. Had he been satisfied that the physical conditions of the passes between the Pamir and India had so changed that the experience of the past could not serve as a guide for the present or the future, he would at least have said so, if indeed he took the trouble in such a case to enter upon the historical investigation at all. "If India," writes Colonel Holdich, "could be reached from, let us say, any district east of the Pamirs by any direct road, it would have been invaded by that line many centuries ago." But if we go over the entire record of invasions of India from the time of Alexander to that of Baber, there is not a single instance of a military irruption by the passes on the Gilgit or Chitral side. Not only does this hold good of conquerors like Alexander, whose points of departure were to the west; but there is historical evidence of at least two military irruptions into India, both of which "were first forced westward from regions east of the Pamirs, and finally entered India over the Paropamisus, which we now recognise as that part of the Hindu Kush west of Kafiristan which border the Kabul basin on the north and west:" though the Baroghil, and passes east of the Baroghil, were presumably as open formerly as they are now, Colonel Holdich concludes: "The record points its own moral. No conquering races have ever entered India by any route east of Badakshan, nor have any conquered people driven further towards India than into the recesses of the impassable mountain barrier which lies south of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges." It is probably certain that here history will repeat itself for a longer time than it is necessary to take into the calculations of the practical politician, if only we do not persist in setting our engineers to overturn the obstacles nature has set up.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIRDAR'S SUPPOSED ADVANCE ON FASHODA CREDITED.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Reuter, telegraphing from Alexandria, says that nothing is known to confirm the report of the *Morning Post* and *Daily Telegraph* correspondents that the Sirdar has been instructed to occupy Fashoda.

It is further stated that no instructions were wired to General Kitchener between the battle of Omdurman and his departure southwards.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

No confirmation has yet been received of the reported defeat of the Dervishes from Gedaref.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

THE ULTIMATUM COMPLIED WITH.

The Sultan has ordered the disarmament of the Mussulmans in Candia in compliance with Admiral Noel's ultimatum, the terms of which have thus been completed.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

SEPT. 19.

The Marines on the battleship Revenge have occupied a fort commanding the harbour of Candia, where they will receive the arms to be surrendered by the Mussalmans.

The foreign men-of-war leave Candia to-day at Admiral Noel's request, the British force now assembled there sufficing for present requirements.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The American Peace Commissioners have sailed for Paris where they will be joined by the Spanish Commissioners soon after their arrival.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Mount Vesuvius is in violent eruption. Streams of molten lava are spreading dangerously in every direction.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SEPT. 18.

Marquis Ito, who is now at Peking on a special mission to China, had audiences on Saturday with the Tsung-Li-Yamen and Li-Hung-Chang.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 o'clock, last night.

MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Allen R.A., M.C., has been ordered home, on exchange, with Major F. P Nichols. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Anderson, R. A., M. C., retires on the 1st October, on attaining the prescribed age.

Captain C. N. Ballard, R. A., has been ordered on promotion to join No. 7 Company, Eastern Division, at Dover.

Army Schoolmaster F. J. Jezard has been posted to the third Hussars, now on their way to India.

FRONTIER NEWS.

COLLISION WITH THE SHIRANIS.

A collision is reported between the Shirani tribesmen and the military guard stationed on the Chuharkhel Dhana road on the Dehraghazi Khan road leading into Zhob valley. It appears that at the end of last month thirty Shiranis of Parwara collected to enforce payment of some money due to them as a private debt of a native contractor and were upon the point of carrying off the man when coolies working on the road reported the matter to the officer in charge of the military guard, asking him to obtain the contractor's release. The guard proceeded to the spot and the officer in charge ordered the Parwara people to release the man, but they refused and fired a shot at the officer which the sepoys returned, killing one Sherani and wounding another. The tribesmen were then arrested and disarmed.

KHUSROGIS RETURNED STOLEN CATTLE.

Khusrogi, Zakkakhel malik, has voluntarily returned seven of the cattle stolen in the Sanger raid on the Peshawar road.

THE UTMANKHELS DISGORGE.

The Agra Utmankhels have returned the rifle stolen from the sepoy lately wounded at Mardan. It seems that the culprits were two Talibs (religious students) and the Jirga brought in rifle directly they heard reprisals were likely to be effected ou their property passing down to British territory.

FATAL CASUALTY AT SIMLA.

Mr. E. Grant, clerk to the Military Department, was accidentally killed here about ten o'clock on Saturday night, by falling over an unfenced portion of the Khud, a hundred feet down on the cart road below, on his way back from a visit to a friend's house in Boileauganje. Death was instantaneous and the body was discovered by passers by on Sunday.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned good service pension, vacated by Major General Taker, being conferred upon Colonel James Cook.

POLICE FORCE FOR BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

A force of forty Sikhs has been asked for by the Secretary of State, which will form the nucleus of the Police force in the British South Africa, north of Zambesi.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament opened to-day in a glorious weather. Owing to the 1st match commencing at 3-30 p.m., the attendance was not as large as usual. The first game was between the Rifle Brigade and the Voltr's "A" team, At half time the score stood 1 goal each, but the Voltr's had slightly better of exchanges. After the interval, the Rifles were stronger, but no scoring took place. Extra time was allowed and played, but the score remained 1 goal each.

The second game between the New Club vs.f the 9th Lancers was witnessed by a large crowd o spectators. Captain Pigram, referee, 9th Lancers, opened by attacking and at first kept the ball in the mouth of the New Club goal. The New Club then worked down, obtaining two corners in quick succession. The Lancers cleared and came down, putting in hot shot, which struck the bar ball continuing the play, but Williams and Schofield repelled the attack and the Lancers' left wing then put in a good centre, but the New Club goalkeeper cleared finely. The New Club now worked and Own and Angels scored with fast low shot just before the interval. After the interval the New Club passed the Lancers a good deal but Private Oliver seized the opportunity from the centre by Corporal Dondy and beat Williams at eight minutes before the time with a good shot, thus equalising. The New Club pressed from this to the end but failed to score. No further goals were made the game thus ending in a draw and will be replayed on Thursday.

The Rifle Brigade and the Volunteers will replay the match on Wednesday.

PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

No fresh plague cases have been reported in Punjab since the 23rd August, and cordons have been withdrawn everywhere except two villages of Jullundur.

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

No fresh cases of plague have been reported since the 11th instant. One death was reported yesterday. The totals up to last evening are 239 cases and 191 deaths.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

"The Steeplechases came off this afternoon. The weather was warm, and the attendance was good. The course was nicely laid up under the supervision of Mr. Cecil Gray, who worked hard for it. Unfortunately there were two accidents. Mr. Phillips, riding on Winnal, in the Kirkee chase, slipped from the saddle and fell heavily and was hurt badly. In the Bombay Army Cup, Mr. Gibson, riding on Cypress, fell down and was hurt slightly. The following are the results of the first race :—

THE Western India Hunt Cup.—Distance About 2 1-4 miles. Rs. 500, of which Rs. 100 to second. A Steeplechase for all horses, maidens on the flat, over hurdles or over a steeplechase course. W. A. and C. raised 2½st.

Mr Percy's b aus g Atlantic, 11st 7lbs, Alford..... 1
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorn, 11st 7lbs, Mr Wilkinson 2
Mr Farmer's b aus m Landlady, 11st 7lbs, Mr Gibson... 3
Mr Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin 0

Betting: 1 1-4 to 1 against Hawthorn and Atlantic, 4 against Landlady.

A good start was made at the second jump, but Landlady refused and remained behind and Atlantic took the lead and kept it through the whole way, and who won by a dozen lengths. Time—5 min 33 1-2 sec.

The Kirkee Chase—Distance about 1 3-4 miles, Rs. 1000, of which Rs. 150 to 2nd, and Rs 50 to 3rd. A steeplechase for all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight English & Aus, 12st. 7lbs. Arabs 11st. 7lbs, C. Bs. 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a chase value Rs 450, once 4lbs. twice 8lbs, oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Maidens 7lbs.

Maj Hardy's b aus g Curiosity, 12st 2lbs, Mr Alford..... 1
Maj Rose's br aus m Black-Bess, 11st 5lbs, Mr Wilkinson... 2
Mr J B's g aus m Zoe, 11st 11lbs, Mr Stack 3
Mr Farmer's b aus g Tommy, 10st 6lbs, Mr Johnson..... 0
Mr R B's br aus m Winnal, 12st 2lbs, Mr Phillips Fell 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Curiosity, 2 against Winnal, 6 against Blackbess, 5 against Zeo, and 12 against Tommy.

Zeo jumped away with the lead, going strong with Curiosity, Tommy and Winnal. Curiosity refused to jump at the stand. Mr. Phillips after the fourth jump had a serious fall, lying insensible on the ground for sometime. Zeo led nearly the whole way, but near the last two jumps he was taken away by Favourite. Won by twenty lengths. Same distance for second and third races. Time—4min. and 42secs.

The Poona Grand National Distance—About 2 1-4 miles. Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 200 to 2nd and Rs. 100 to 3rd. A Steeplechase for all horses. W. A. and C. raised 2st. Penalties,—Winner of a chase value Rs. 4,500; once 6lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs, Allowance.—Maidens, 7lbs.

Mr T L Robert's b aus g Luxury, 11st 11lbs, Mr Halford ... 1
H H Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's b aus g The Wreck, 10st 12lbs, Alford..... 2
Capt Cleveland's b aus g Oakleaf, 10st 7lbs, Stack..... 3
Maj Lucas' br aus g The Clown, 11st 10lbs, Mr Wilkinson 0
Mr Frost's b m Loyalty 0
Mr B G Price's b aus g Zanzibar, 10st 7lbs, Owner 0
Mr Farmer's b aus m Landlady 0
Mr Farmer's b aus m Lady Baldwin, 10st 12lbs, Johnson ... 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Wreck, 5 against Zanzibar. Clown and Landlady, 6 Luxury and 10 Oakleaf.

This was a grand race. The jumping was excellent. Oakleaf had advantage of the start soon collared by Luxury and maintained the position till past. Wreck came up forcibly and challenged Reader, who was beaten by half a length. Ten lengths between the second and third. Time—5 min. 23 sec.

"The Bombay Army Club"—Distance—About 1 3-4 mile.—Rs. 1500, partly subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Armies in the Bombay Presidency, and the balance from the Fund. The second to receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100 out of the stakes. A steeplechase for Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a flat race, hurdle-race, or steeplechase, value Rs. 400, and which are, and were at the time of 1st entry bona fide and unconditionally, the property of officers in H. M's Military Service. N. B.—"Unconditionally" means that no condition whatever exists whereby any person who is not entitled to enter for the race. Weight—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs.; C. Bs. 13 3 to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 8lbs., oftener 12lbs. Allowance—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr Bland's b a g Brat, 9st 13lbs, Owner 1
Mr H M Martin's c a p Marker, 11st, Mr Johnes 2
Mr R C Burke's b a g Jehangir, 10st 9lbs, Mr Wilkinson... 3
Mr P F Newnham's g a h Steeltrap, 10st 11lbs, Mr Stack ... 0
Mr P C Grover's f b g a g Cypress, 11st, Mr Gibson 0

Betting 4 to 6 against Marker 3, against Jehangir 4 Steeltrap 6 Brat 8 Cypress.

By a good start Marker jumped off with a good lead, running easily. Gibson came down at the second jump opposite the Grand Stand slightly injured. Boat led the whole way and won by five lengths. seven length being between the second, third and fifth race.

The Flat Stakes.—Distance 5 Furlongs.—Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 to 2nd. For all Arabs and C. B's 13-3 and under 13-3 to cary 11st. W. I. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,000. Penalties. Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10ls. Allowances—maidens 5lbs C. B's, 5lbs, G. R.

Capt Warner's b c b g Willie, 10st 3lbs, M for Conran 1
Mr Lyndon's c a g Prince, 9st 11lbs, Aga S Shah 2
Mr Bland's b a g Ghoilb, 10st 6lbs, Owner 3
Capt Sorrie's c a g Moslem, 10st 6lbs, Mr Stack 0
Mr Sweet's c a p Muskery, 8st 13lbs, Owner..... 0
Mr William's b a g Magic, 10st 9lbs, Mr Saville..... 0
Col Mill's b ch m Shazadi, 8st 11lbs, Mr Beatty 0
Chief of Kegal's b a p Good Luck, 9st 5lbs, Mr Stirwell... 0
Aga S Shah's b a p Nigh ingale, 9st 5lbs, Capt Arbuthnot 0
Mr P F Newnham's g a g Steeltrap 0
Capt Stannus' c a g Dover..... 0

Betting 4 to 6 against Willie, 4 against Prince, 6 Shazadi 8 nightingale 10 Good Luck, 12 Muskery, 15 the rest.

By an uneven start Shazadi made the best of running for first furlong. Willie came up also with Prince, both whipping hard. Favourite won by a neck four lengths between the second and third—Time 1 min. 12 sec.

NEW ORDER BY THE NIZAM.

PRIME MINISTER'S POWERS INCREASED.

SECUNDERABAD, SEP. 19.

The Nizam has issued an Imperial Order by which the Prime Minister is empowered to rule decisions of the Cabinet Council; regulate direct communications with the Residency, and appoint Europeans in the service of the State on salaries ranging up to Rs. 500. All senior military appointments and civilian posts for over Rs. 500 will in future require regular sanction.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Peninsular, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday :—

Armstrong Mr and Mrs
Alexander Lieut
Armstrong Mr E W A
Adie Mrs
Abid Mr A
Brandath Mr S
Briscoe Mr W
Bell Mr J
Brunaby Mr F S
Bull Mr
Barton Mr and Mrs
Breslauer Mr
Branson Mr W
Begbie Capt W
Babington Mr
Creswell Mr P W
Cunningham Miss
Cooper Maj V A
Colah Mr C F
Cheer Mr C
Calvert Mr
Cooper Mr W
Coldwell Mr G J
Chandler Mr S J
Clark Mr L
Cowell Mr A R
Cohen Mr
Chancellor Lieut J R
Dover Mr John
Dik Surg Lieut
Driscoll Mr Mrs and infant
Dalton Mr
Dudgeon Capt F A and infant
Darell Mr H
Daniels Mrs
Flxott Maj and Mrs
Fox Mr R J Miss and 2 infts
Foley Mr B
Franco Mr W A
Forward Mr Mrs and infant
Fashigton Mr W A
Greenwood Mr
Gribson Miss
Griffiths Col and Mrs
Garth waite Miss
Goldsmith Mr
Grierson Mr J
Hallet Mrs
Horrocks Mrs
Howarth Mr
Harwood Mr A E
Harvey Mrs R
Hawke Hon E J
Holmes Capt G V and Mrs
Harding Mrs and child
Hesburn Col
Hogg Maj Genl
Hughes Mr A J
Halliday Mr
Hickie Mr
Truscott Miss
Jones Mr E
Jones Capt A E
Jameson Mr A L
Jackson Mr A
Keighley Lieut Col C M
Keir Maj J L
Kerr Mr and Mrs
Kynuth Mrs and 4 children
Kelly Col H
Lenthley Mr H
Lillie Mrs G E
Leathley Mrs and infant
Laming Capt A T
Logan Mr J
MacMillan Mr and Mrs
Mitchell Mr J W
Mackenzie Lieut K L W
McLean Mr C
Merrick Mr H W
Marlow Mrs and child
Miller Mr J R
Marks Mr and Mrs W A
More Surgn Capt J C
Moran Mr S
Morgan Mr G S
McKenzie Mr R H
McKenzie Mrs
Nauzapa Mr
Oxwell Mr G D
Ponte Mr V and Mrs
Paget Maj A de B P
Pritham Lieut J R
Plumer Mrs
Phelps Mr
Prickett Col J
Phelps Mr E L
Pringle Miss
Pemberton Mrs
Penfound Mr
Power Mr G C J Mrs & inft
Ryder Capt C A D
Rice Miss
Ramsden Mr and Mrs
Rossi Mr and Mrs
Rigg Mr A R
Rowe Capt J
Richards Capt H J
Saunders Miss
Swanenger Mrs
Suzanna Madame
Stewart Mr L D
Stone Revd J E
Saunders Mr R C Mrs & inft
Sedgwick Miss
Shaw Mr E
Tisdale Mr C J
Thomas Capt Darcy
Wallinger Mr W A
Wyatt Miss
West Miss
Wheatley Mr L
Wilson Capt F A
Wynter Mrs
Winter Lieut
Wakefield Mr R H
Watkinson Mr and Mrs
Zwemmer Rev and Mrs

SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 15.

AUTUMN with its crisp cool wind from the snowy peaks of Jumnutri and Gungutre is here at last, and fires have become a luxury, and suddenly we have discovered *virtues*—forgotten for five long months—in English tweeds. True, it rains on at intervals, and looking down on Annandale from the Mall, beyond the Public Works Secretariat, one sees Durand football teams practising in what is still a swamp, but no weather department is required to tell us that the fall of the year has come, and that the clouds and mist have had their day. As the sun goes down its last rays sparkle on the silver streak of the Sutlej in plains thirty miles from the gap between Tara Devi and Prospect hill, through which it is visible in the clear rain washed air. And visitors who are now crowding up for the tonic of our Indian summer, shiver luxuriously in their wraps, as they hurry in at dusk, and think of the steamy misery of Bombay or Calcutta they have fled. Hotel accommodation is at a premium, and those who have not made arrangements in advance, begin to find good rooms difficult to procure.

Amongst our latest arrivals has been the railway eleven from Lahore, who have been playing Simla today on a wicket so sodden that the remarkable spectacle has been witnessed of all one side out, in the first innings, for 31 runs, and the other side only able to put together the miserable score of 74. All this will be changed in a day or two, and the annual Volunteer rifle meeting, for which Simla has subscribed even more liberally than usual, promises to be a great success. The corps, as the record of its class firing, to which attention has recently been drawn in your columns, sufficiently shows, is going stronger than ever this year, so we may look for the breaking of more than one record in the coming competition.

Monday next is to see the commencement of the Durand tournament, for which practice is going on steadily, and later on there will be the autumn race meet and not a few cricket matches. The 22nd is the day of the Viceregal wedding which, from all accounts, seems likely to be a very imposing ceremony, though the display of top hats and frock coats, which have lain unused all through the rains will probably be more surprising than fashionable. Lady Elizabeth has won many friends here, and the sweet grace of her appreciative little note to the numerous members of the informal deputation of Simla girls who recently gathered at Barnes Court to congratulate her on her approaching wedding, has evoked quite a burst of feminine enthusiasm. Now that the period of his official connection with India is almost up, men too no longer feel constrained to reticence in connection with the important part Mr. Babington Smith has played in the administration during the unparalled years of political stress—of plague, famine, and frontier revolt—through which Lord Elgin has successfully guided the government of the country. The result is a personal popularity for both members of the young couple, which would have been impossible under any other circumstances, where two such retiring natures are concerned. Their wedding therefore is a very special one and will be greeted with more than the conventional felicitations.

Of social functions this week the most important has been the big masonic dance in the Town Hall on Tuesday. This was capitally managed, and from the time honoured arch of masonic steel through which the Viceregal guests were conducted on their entry to the solemn march of the grandees into supper was a triumph of picturesqueness. The occasion is always an interesting one as it brings all classes of the community into social relation with each other, and the fact that, at the close of a long programme, it would have been difficult to say whether the dancing crowd that had stayed on to the end, belonged more to the Trades Association or the commissioned section of her Majesty's army and civil service, shows that the fusion was successfully effected. Needless to add in connection with a Simla masonic dance that the floor was as good as care could make it, the decorations tasteful, and the supper, run as usual by Mr. Faletti, excellent.

You have already published particulars of the very interesting lecture on the Burmese war of 1885, delivered by Major Keene before the United Service Institution on Monday. The events described, happening as they had done within the memory of the present generation, and actually shared in by many officers present, were of course of very live nature, and the personal reminiscences, contributed by General Elliott and Colonel Sanders, attracted only less notice than the sympathetic little speech in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief told how well the promise of the subalterns, who thirteen years ago came to the front in the jungles of Burma, has been fulfilled in the many responsible positions to which they have since been appointed on the strength of what they then accomplished.

THE LATE DR. (MISS) PHILLIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to acknowledge in your paper the further subscriptions received up to this morning from the friends of the late Miss Phillips :—

Mrs. A W Bright, a patient	Rs. 10
Surgeon-General Bainbridge	" 30
Anonymous	" 25
From Mr N M Wadia in memory of his mother, the late Bai Motleebai Jahangir Wadia	" 25
A Lady Doctor	" 50
Dr. D A D'Monte	" 25

—Yours, &c.,

A. M. BENSON.

Cama Hospital, Sept. 19.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JIJEEBHOY.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you for publication the accompanying copies of letters received by the honorary secretaries of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy 3rd Baronet Memorial Fund from Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee and Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Bart., in reply to their letters conveying expression of grief of the meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetjee held at the Town Hall on 26th August 1893.—Yours, &c.,

JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI.

Mazagon Castle, Bombay, 7th September, 1893.

To Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq., Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., Nowrosjee N Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas, Esq., Honorary Secretaries, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 3rd Baronet Memorial Fund.

SIRS,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo enclosing copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the friends and admirers of my late lamented husband Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., held in the Town Hall on the 26th idem under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

I beg to offer my warmest thanks for the kind manner in which the meeting has recorded its sense of the loss the city has sustained by the death of my husband and for its deep sympathy with me in this my sore trial.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd) JERBAI JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Mazagon Castle, Bombay, 8th September 1893.

Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq., Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Hurkisondas Nurrotamdas, Esq., Honorary Secretaries, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 3rd Baronet, Memorial Fund, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th August 1893 enclosing copy of a resolution passed at a meeting held in the Town Hall under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst recording its regret at the loss sustained by the city on account of the death of my late lamented brother Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, C.S.I, expressing its appreciation of his efforts to promote all movements of public usefulness and at the same time sympathising with me in the sad bereavement that has overtaken us.

In reply I beg you will be so good as to convey to the meeting my heartfelt thanks for the appreciative manner in which it has recorded its sense of loss sustained by the city by my brother's death and for its sympathy with me in this my sore trial.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd). JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

ACCORDING to news received at Simla from Kohat on Thursday evening, it is reported on good authority that the Afridi tribal "jirgah" which went to the Zakka Khel country on September 10th, have persuaded both the Khusrogis and Una Khels to surrender their rifles. On the 13th the Khusrogis agreed to the demands of the "jirgah;" but the Una Khels did not give in till the 14th. It is also stated that the "jirgah" have decided to restore the cattle stolen in the recent raid and to prevent further raids.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES vs. R. A., COLABA.

THE weather left nothing to be desired yesterday evening when the abovenamed teams faced each other, but the ground was very slippery and many of the players had great difficulty in keeping their feet. The attendance was even larger than at Saturday's match, principally due to the numerous batches of military spectators who added much to the excitement of the game by the vigorous way in which they encouraged their favourites. The game was very closely contested throughout and was a pleasant one to watch, since there was a complete absence of rough play, and a good deal of very excellent dribbling and passing. The Gunners had rather the best of the game throughout and were a little unlucky to lose, but their shooting at goal was poor, as indeed was that of their oppouents, who had several easy chances of increasing their score, but seemed to have a fancy for shooting straight at the goalkeeper. In spite of the fast game and heavy ground both teams lasted pretty well to the finish, except one or two of the Gunners back division, who after playing excellently for the first 40 minutes seemed to lose wind if not heart when their opponents' scored. When play commenced punctually at 5 o'clock the Rifles ran the ball down into their opponent's ground, but Houston got possession of the ball and passing well to Edwards the latter ran down and put in a good shot, which however Vallely stopped. The Irish quickly retaliated and for a few moments looked dangerous, but White saved the situation, and by a fine kick gave Edwards possession, who again made Vallely use his hands. The Irish were not to be denied and in double quick time got the ball back, and a shot from Mously made Toone anxious, but he saved well. Almost immediately afterwards the Gunners got a free kick for hand when within 30 yards of their opponents' goal, but though Saviour put the ball well in front nothing came of it, though Holland's shot was a good one and he was unlucky in hitting the ball. The ball travelled quickly backwards and forwards, both sides doing all they knew. The spectators were treated to several excellent bouts of passing by the Colaba men, but they failed to lower their opponents' colour as the Irish backs were making no mistakes. From one of Hanna's long kicks Cunningham obtained the ball and got well away and passing to Mously gave the latter a chance to score, but he fired straight into Toone's hand and thus lost his opportunity. A moment later Haslett did precisely the same thing, much to the grief of the Irish partisans of those who were the green. From now until half time the Royal Artillery forwards were very active and being finely supported by their halves, gave the Irish a warin time. Had they been quicker in shooting and been able to keep the ball down they must have scored. As it was Vallely had to save once or twice, but the shots were not very hard ones to stop. The Irish half backs were not watching their men ready enough, and if they mean to get through to the final they must look to this. When half time was called neither side had scored, though just before the whistle blew Haslett had a chance of drawing first blood, but made a muddle of his shot.

On recommencing play was of a give-ann-take character, and now the Rifles and now the Gumiers appeared likely to score. The balance of advantage certainly rested with the Gunners, who made things hot for the Rifles for three times in quick succession. Vallely had to use his head and hand, which he did excellently. The excitement was considerable as time drew near, and encouraged by the lusty shouts of the admirers the Rifles at length got their goal out of danger and Fortune in the shape of McCormick and Jackson helped them to score the first and only goal of the match. Almost immediately afterwards they had another chance of scoring but shot too high. Until the finish the Irish had all the best of the play and pressed their opponents vigorously, but nothing further resulted and the Irish were left winners by one goal to love.

Both goalkeepers distinguished themselves greatly and the backs of both team, were equally good. The Rifles half backs were not in great form except with their heads which they used a little too much. The Gunners, halves played a very sound game and deserve great praise. There was not much to choose between the forwards of both sides. All played hard and unselfishly, but they might practise shooting of goal with advantage.

Teams Gunners.—Toone, Lomax White, Saviour, Houston, Holland, Houston, Edwards, Grose, Mahony, Haggerty.

Rifles.—Vallely Hanna, Jameson, Romans, Jackson, Keenan, Mousley, Cunningham, Baker, Haslett, McCormick.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta League Competition has practically come to a close, and the impetus it has given to Socker during the past season, which saw its inauguration, will doubtless strengthen the leading local teams next season. It is a pity that the holders of the Championship, the Glosters, will not be here to take partin the competition next season, but doubtless they will come down from up-country to contest the issue in the Shield competition. It is to be hoped that one or teams will have thought to reorganised their forces to face the strong opposition of the holders (Glosters), whose double victory in the competitions entitles them to an enviable position in the Socker tournaments in India. Last Saturday saw the final match in the competition between Dalhousie and Howrah, the latter of whom won. The vanquished team were weakly represented, their prominent players being substituted by some of the junior players, while the trans-Hughli team put forward their strong eleven. The respective scores of the teams stand thus; Glosters 24; Calcutta Rangers 21; West Kents 17; 43th R. A. 14; Calcutta 13; Dalhousie 10; Howrah 8; Y. M. C. A. 4. This score is liable to a slight change if the match between Rangers and Howrah is to be re-played on the ground that "no side" was called before time was up. The matter has been referred to the League Committee, whose decision will be known shortly.

The ties for the Senior Rugby Cup opened on Saturday week, Calcutta A team meeting the Gloster B team, the result being a very easy victory for the former, by points to nil. The fray was confined to the territory of the vanquished team, who were unable to make any head way. Notwithstanding the absence of some of their prominent men, Calcutta displayed excellent form, and have practically little or no opposition from the rest of the local teams. The next match in the Shield was between Calcutta A team, against Calcutta B team, the latter of whom were again worsted by a heavy score.

THE DECLINE OF PARSEE CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Presidency match has come and gone and the results of the last two matches lead us to consider in earnest the question whether the Presidency matches should be continued at all. It is useless to continue these matches since the Presidency XI have proved themselves to be overwhelmingly superior to the Parsees in all departments of the game and that also with an essentially second rate team in the absence of Messrs. Raikes, Jardine, Douglas and Browne. The interest in this great contest has consequently abated inasmuch as a win for the Presidency is now a matter of certainty. Under these circumstances it would be advisable for the Presidency XI to refuse to play the Parsees from next year and defer this great international contest to the time when the Parsees again attain to that brilliant form which distinguished their team in 1892. This would seem harsh treatment, but Parsee cricket has now dropped to such a low level that in the interests of the noble game itself I plead for a suspension of these contests. It is tediously monotonous to see the Presidency securing wins after wins and defeating the Parsees very decisively. The continuance of such contests is absolutely useless and I hope the Selection Committee will render a great service to Parsee cricket by abandoning the Presidency matches and renewing in their stead the old contests between the Parsees and the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. The Bombay Gymkhana team is so weak this year that I have no doubt the Parsees can defeat them very easily provided Messrs Raikes and Jardine stand out of the team as usual. On the other hand it is an open question whether on their present form the Parsees can meet the Poona Gymkhana on equal terms, especially when we see that the four men—Greig, Sprott, Bond and Dass—who were mainly responsible for the splendid victory of the Presidency at Poona all hail from that city. Let me repeat that I advocate the abandonment of these contests as a provisional measure only and if the Parsees make a great improvement in their cricket the contests might advantageously be renewed.

I cannot resist the temptation of taking this opportunity to allude to the deplorable want of taste displayed by the Parsees after their defeat in Bombay. Instead of accepting their defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit, as might have become them, they sought to cover their disgrace by clamouring against the umpires some of whose decisions happened to be unpalatable to them and their co-religionists in the gallery. This is not the first instance of bad taste on the part of the Parsees. They had sustained an equally crushing defeat in 1895 and we all remember how they tried in vain to deprive their opponents of the credit of their victory by insinuating that Sinclair's deliveries approached to throwing.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 18.

A PARSI.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

II.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

R. W. I. G. CLUB CUP.

THE gentlemen's morning event on Tuesday was the R. W. I. Golf Club Cup. (Scratch) first round of eighteen holes (eight lowest scorers to play off by holes on subsequent days) Handicap on this round.

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross	Hdcp	Nett
Fischer	47	49	96	scr	96 a
Jacob	50	51	101	—1	97b
Young	51	55	106	—8	98
Wilkie-Brown	61	61	122	—22	100
Stuart	55	47	102	scr	102
Macdonald	48	59	107	—5	102
Hicks	51	60	111	—8	103
Anderson	63	58	121	—18	103
Pidgkett	56	55	111	—8	103
Marshall Reid	51	53	104	scr	104
Wills	61	62	123	—22	104
Acklom	55	60	115	—10	105
Gray	54	51	105	scr	105

a Handicap 1st prize.
b Handicap 2nd prize.

Boggs	54	53	107	scr.	107
Radford	62	56	120	—12	108
Clarkson	65	56	121	—10	111
Rodgers	55	63	117	—6	111
Penny	64	64	128	—14	114
Nicholson	55	62	117	—2	115
Alcock	67	60	127	—12	115
Millett	69	70	139	—22	117
Graves	62	70	132	—10	122
MacGuffie	72	71	143	—14	129
Shaw	71	80	151	—16	135
Moore	retired				
Jones	retired				
Lock	retired				
Kirk	retired				

The eight lowest scratch players left in to compete by holes for the club cup were Messrs. Fischer, Jacob Stuart, Reid, Young, Gray, Macdonald and Boggs. The winner of handicap was Mr. Fischer, scratch 96. Mr. Jacob being second with 101 less 4, nett 97.

LADIES' HANDICAP.

The Ladies' Handicap second round postponed from Monday, was finished. Miss Whitton Nagpore scratch 95 coming in first; Mrs. Anderson, Nasik, scratch, being second with 99. Nine entries.

	1st Rround	2nd Round	Gross	Hdcp	Nett
Miss Whitton	48	47	95	scr	95
Mrs Anderson	49	50	99	scr	99
Miss Jacob	54	52	106	—4	102
Mrs Shaw	54	51	105	scr	105
Mrs Jones	59	61	120	—14	106
Miss Acklom	53	56	109	scr	109
Mrs Jacob	55	55	115	scr	115
Miss Stuart	60	60	123	scr	120
Miss Scott	71	86	157	—18	139

ALLIED PAIRS.

The only event on Tuesday afternoon was the Allied pairs (Handicap). The lady's prize presented by R A. L. Moore, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, and the gentleman's prize the entrance fees.

	Gross	Hanop	Nett
Mrs Jacob and Mr Fischer	53	—6	47
Mrs Jones and Rev Wilkie-Brown	67	—16	51
Miss and Mr Acklom	61	—9	52
Miss Whitton and Mr Stuart	55	scr	55
Mrs Shaw and Mr Penny	72	—13	59
Mrs Millett and Mr Alcock	75	—14	61
Miss Stuart and Mr Graves	75	—12	63
Miss Scott and Mr Nicholson	74	—11	63
Miss Jacob and Mr Jacob	70	—6	64
Mrs Alcock and Captain Hicks	78	—14	64
Miss Millar and Mr Millett	103	—20	83

WEDNESDAY'S PLAY.

The weather was finer but the ground had not recovered sufficiently to make low scoring the order of the day. The gentlemen's morning competition for members not in the eight was a handicap first prize half the entrance fees with Rs. 20 added by the club, second prize half the entrance fees. 21 Entered. Nicholson came in first with 96 less 5 or 91 nett. Clarkson second with 105 less 12 or 93 nett—below are full scores s—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Gross	Hdcp	Nett
Nicholson	43	48	91	—5	91a
Clarkson	53	52	105	—12	93b
Melkie	47	50	97	—2	95
Jones	61	55	117	—20	97
Acklom	54	55	109	—12	97
Hicks	51	57	108	—10	98
Rodgers	57	50	107	—8	99
Plunkett	57	49	106	—8	98
Fischer	48	49	97	—2	99
Anderson	56	61	119	—20	99
Penny	49	51	100	scr.	100
Wilkie-Brown	61	61	122	—22	100
Boggs	51	49	100	scr.	103
Alcock	59	60	119	—16	103
Reid	49	55	104	scr.	104
Wills	60

better than previous form warrants one in expecting it will be difficult to avoid changing places with the leaders in the Second Division. It was expected that Burnley, on their admission to the First Division, would make an effort to strengthen their team, but they are content to rely upon the men who played so consistently well last season. Bury have practically reconstructed their team, which in practice has given considerable promise.

For two seasons in succession patridge shooters have enjoyed excellent sport, but in regard to that which opened on Thursday there is reason to fear that prospects are not particularly hopeful. It is difficult to obtain sound information from low-ground shootings until the crops have been gathered. In the Southern counties and the greater part of the Midlands harvesting operations are now concluded, and keepers are able to gauge with some accuracy the true state of affairs. Many of the coveys contain no more than three or four birds, and there is little doubt that heavy losses resulted from unseasonable weather early in June. In certain districts considerable numbers of dead partridges have been picked up, and although some people attribute the mortality to disease, it is more probable that the birds succumbed to the effects of cold and wet. It is quite possible that on some manors—where the subsoil consists of gravel and there is an abundance of good covert—bags may attain almost to average dimensions. But such favoured estates are in a minority, and throughout the country generally partridge shooting in 1898 will be far behind the average of recent years. Although late broods and the resulting "cheepers" are not absent, the bulk of the coveys are well grown and strong on the wing; so what birds are found are likely to be wild enough on the First.

In consequence of the long drought, there is a marked deficiency of covert. The root crops are very backward; so also are the late clovers, and the shooting parties must rely chiefly on patches of mustard and young plantations to afford shelter to the coveys; later on catch crops and stubble turnips may assist their operations. Now that the stubble fields are swept clean by the reaping machines, it is useless to attempt to shoot partridges over dogs; walking them up in line or driving are the only efficient methods. It is a common practice, in walking birds up, to start on the outside of the farm or beat and proceed across it without any prearranged plan. Even the keeper, who should be better informed, frequently displays entire ignorance of the most elementry principles of partridge-shooting. During the forenoon the object of the shooters should be to drive the coveys towards such shelter as may be available; and every field should be taken with that intention. Partridges seldom sit well when first approached, but on gaining the fancied security of mustard roots or tares, they are likely enough to afford chances to guns later in the day. Even on small shootings occasional drives across one or more fields may be attempted when birds are wild, provided always that the sportsmen are sufficiently skilful to hit driven partridges; regularity with which an indifferent performer can miss them is really surprising. In marking wounded birds the eye should be fixed at once on some object close to the spot where the partridge has fallen; whatever the object may be, it should be carefully noted, that it may not be forgotten when the glance is directed elsewhere.

The famous Rugby team "outponied" and cutplayed the Inniskilling Dragoons in a polo match on "Nine Acres," Phœnix Park, on Aug. 29, beating them by eight goals to three. The play on both sides was very fast and exciting. This match winds up the Irish polo season.

Over the St. Andrews Links, on Aug. 26, an exhibition golf match was played between Andrew Kirkcaldy, the well-known St. Andrews professional, and A. H. Scott, of Elie. A large crowd witnessed the game, and beautiful weather favoured the play. The match consisted of two rounds. At the start the game was very level, and after the first half round had been played only 1 hole divided the competitors, but homeward Kirkcaldy had the decided advantage, and the first round was in his favour by 6 holes. Kirkcaldy's score was 79, and Scott's 85. In the afternoon round play was of a closer and more level nature. In the first half each man won 4 holes and halved 1, Kirkcaldy still leading by 6. Scott, in the return journey, played at the top of his game, and won 3 holes out of the first 4, but was unable to avert defeat, Kirkcaldy ultimately winning by 4 and 3 to play. Scott got the bye by 1, being thus only 3 behind on the 36 holes. Play all round was of a first-class character.

The Irish Golf Championship was commenced at Portrush on Aug. 30 in wretched weather. There were forty-seven entries, last year's champion, Mr. Hilton, being an absentee, Results:—First Round—Mr. M. Duncan beat J. Stevenson by 1 up, A. Reid beat A. Crawford by 6 and 5, H. P. Crowthers beat E. F. Benson by 2 and 1, D. M. Wilson beat J. R. Shaw by 8 and 6, W. Doleman beat J. G. Paull by 1 up, S. F. Fry beat W. Weir, jun., by 6 and 5, Angus Macdonald beat W. F. Todd by 6 and 4, D. B. Webb beat C. H. Webb by 1 up, F. E. Cumming beat H. Morrison by 4 and 2, A. D. Gaussen beat H. Reid by 2 and 1, J. M. Duncan beat A. S. Hogg by 4 and 3, H. Holden beat R. Werts by 1 up, D. F. Ranston beat J. A. Branston by 5 and 4, P. C. Cochrane beat R. J. Blair by 7 and 5, J. G. Macfarlane beat F. Harrison by 7 and 6. Second Round—Crowther beat A. Reid, Wilson beat Doleman, Macdonald beat Fry, Webb beat Cumming, Duncan beat Gaussen, Macfarlane beat Cochrane.

The feature of the day on August 31 was the number of ties in the third round, no fewer than five of eight matches having to be played beyond the eighteenth hole. Results:—Third Round—J. Stewart Moore, jun. (Royal Portrush) beat Dr. Fisher by 6 up and 5 to play; H. E. Reade (Royal Belfast) beat R. Hunter (Prestwick) by 1 up, after a tie; W. H. Webb (Royal Portrush) beat A. Ramm (St. Annes) by 1 up at the twentieth hole; R. O. Dallmeyer (London Scottish) beat W. A. Anderson (Royal and Ancient) by 1 up at the nineteenth hole; W. R. Taylor (Carlton) beat H. P. Crowthers (Royal Liverpool) by 8 up and 6 to play; Angus Macdonald (Edinburgh Burgess) beat D. M. Wilson (County Down) by 5 up and 4 to play; J. M. Duncan (Aberdeen) beat Oswald Webb (Royal Portrush) at the nineteenth hole; and J. G. Macfarlane (Prestwick St. Nicholas) beat D. F. Ranson (Tooting) by 1 up at the nineteenth hole. Fourth Round—Reade beat Stewart Moore by 2 up and 1 to play; Dallmeyer beat Webb by 3 up and 2 to play; Taylor beat Macdonald by 4 up and 3 to play; and Duncan beat Macfarlane by 3 up and 1 to play. Consolation Match by strokes—Dr. A. Traill (Royal Portrush), 1; T. D. Cummings (North Wales), 2; J. A. Branston (Westward Ho), 3.

David Kinnell, the professional at Lundin, has succeeded in lowering, by 2 strokes, the record for Leven and Lundin links. The round was played on the full medal course, and was accomplished in 72 strokes. Starting from Lundin, the score was:—Out, 4, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4—36; in, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 6—36, total, 72.

For the Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta. Thick misty rain was driving in before a southerly breeze in he early morning of Friday, but the weather cleared before the racing fleet came out of harbour into Start Bay, and it continued dry afterwards.

Match, open to all yachts exceeding 79ft. linear rating. First prize, £30; second, £15; course from Dartmouth range round the Skerries buoy, thence to a north-east flagboat, and back to the mark-boat off the harbour mouth: four times round. Yacht Racing Association time allowance for a 40-mile course.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.
Aurora.....	Cutter.....	91·2 ...	Mr C D Rose
Ailsa	Yawl	91·3 ...	Mr F B Jameson
Bona.....	Cutter.....	82·1 ...	The Duke of the Abruzzi

The Aurora allowed Ailsa 3min. 20sec. and Bona 11min. 26sec. After a keen contest Bona finished a meritorious winner, holding 1 min. 16sec. lead of Ailsa.

	H.	M.	S.
Bona (winner).....	3	40	22
Ailsa (second-prize)	3	41	48
Aurora	3	43	40

ALAN ROTHERHAM, secretary to Messrs. Watney and Co., brewers, and a well known footballer, shot himself on Aug. 30. At the inquest it was stated that the deceased had been suffering from overwork, and a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned. This news will be received with great regret by all interested in Rugby football. Mr. Rotherham was a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford. Though he retired from the game several seasons ago, his splendid skill and dashing play rendered him a universal favourite, and nowhere was he more popular than with the football-loving enthusiasts of the North.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING DEGREES IN ABSENTIA.

On the motion of Principal Hathornthwaite the degree of B.A. was conferred upon the following students "in absentia":—Second Class—Narnyan Raghunath Kale, Deccan College; Pass.—Narayan Vishnu Bapat, Fergusson College; Vinayak Vasudeo Bhadkamkar, Deccan College; Damodar Keshav Bhide, Fergusson College; Shridhar Purushottam Karve, Deccan College; Bhikaji Shankar Moghe, Deccan College; Savlaram Krishna Paranjpe, Wilson College; Sidramappa Dundappa Pavte, Deccan College; Sadashiv Lakshman Soman, Deccan College; Motilal Sakarlal Thakore, Elphinstone College; Vallabhram Aditram Trivedi, St. Xavier's College.

THE EBRAHIM NURDIN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 1,000, in three and a half per cent. Government paper, from Messrs. Abdul Kayum Ebrahim and Nurdin Ebrahim, for the foundation of a Scholarship or Prize in the name of the late Shet Ebrahim Nurdin, J.P., be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that among others the following regulation be adopted for awarding the Scholarship or Prize:—A Scholarship, to be called "The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 210 (subject to the 5 per cent. deduction to be mentioned below) and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually by the Syndicates to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Dawudi Bohra candidates, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognised College or Institution; or a Prize of the same value, to be called "The Ebrahim Nurdin Prize," shall be awarded to the eligible candidate on condition that he proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE SIND COLLEGE.

The Reverend Dr. D. Mackichan, moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, the operation of bye-law 89 be suspended as regards the number of days attendance to be required during the second term of 1897-98, and that such attendance be at the descretion of the Principal of the Institution.

Dr. Da Gama seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in line 2 of Regulation I of the regulation relating to the Bhau Daji Prize (page 339 of the calendar) the words "one hundred and eighty" be left out and the words "one hundred and seventy" inserted in their place.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman seconded the proposition which was carried.

A NEW REGULATION.

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Starling, seconded by Principal Hathornthwaite it was resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following General Regulation be added at the beginning of the portion of the calendar relating to Endowments (p. 306):—"All prizes not claimed within 12 months from the date of publication of the award shall lapse to the University."

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, that the present Regulations for the Recognition of Institutions (page 243 of the calendar) be omitted and the following substituted in their place:—"Any college or other institution desirous of being affiliated in any Faculty must forward to the Registrar with its application the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—(a) A statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the managing Body and the names of its members. (b) A statement regarding the standard up to which it is desired that the college or institution should be affiliated. (c) A statement showing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard. (d) A statement showing the scale of fees to be charged. (e) A statement showing the building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided on sanitary arrangements. (f) A statement sufficient to enable the Syndicate to judge of the financial stability of the college or institution. 2. By the term responsible authority is to be understood in the managing Board in the case of colleges or institutions, under such a board and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government colleges or institutions. 3 Such application if found to be in order shall be considered by the Syndicate, and on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by the Senate, who may resolve that such Institution shall subject to authorization by the Governor in Council under Section XII-of the Act of Incorporation, be affiliated. Such affiliation shall take effect when the authorization by the Governor in Council under the section referred to shall have been notified and from such date as in such notification shall be directed. 4. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any college or institution. Such withdrawal, if sanctioned by the Governor in Council, shall take effect when the withdrawal of the authorization under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation by the Governor in Council shall be notified.

Mr. Ranade said: The subject of revising the rules for the recognition of Institutions affiliated to the University came up before the Syndicate in the first half of the last year, when it was proposed to withdraw the recognition given to an Institution on the ground that it had not been started long after the recognition by the Senate had been given. It was then found that there was no machinery in the Syndicate or for the matter of that in the Senate for withdrawing the recognition once given on such grounds. It was accordingly settled that the rules should be amended so as to remove the last two lines of regulation 2, which specified the circumstances under which recognition might be withdrawn; these circumstances being first a change in the courses of instruction or inability to educate up to the University Standard. This took place some time before Government took any action in the matter of Sec. XII of the Act. The amendment was not brought before the Senate, because in December 1897 Government raised the larger question that the rules as they stood were not strictly legal as under Section 12 of the Incorporation Act, the power of authorising institutions to grant certificates of attendance to candidates for degrees rested solely with Government and that was the power which did not belong to the Senate, and could not be delegated to that body. The function of the Senate was to lay down the course of instructions but that instruction must be pursued in an institution authorised by the Government of Bombay, and this was a power which Government could not delegate to the Senate. The Syndicate was accordingly asked to advise Government as to the institutions which should be so authorised and to revise the rules on the lines suggested by adding in the first rules the words "duly authorised by Government in that behalf" after the word institutions." The power of withdrawal was also similarly claimed by Government as belonging to them. This letter from Government made it necessary to re-consider the rules in a more radical way than was, at first intended. The words of the act were, clear and yet for the past 40 years both Government and the University have acted on the understanding that Government had delegated, and could delegate this power to the Senate. In consideration of this fact Government was prepared to ratify the action of the University by authorising the Institution already recognised by the University but for the future a revision of the rules became necessary. Accordingly a sub-committee was appointed in December last to consider and report on the question at the necessary amendments of the rules. That Committee inquired into the whole question and obtained information about the practice of other Universities in such matters, and its report was submitted and considered by the syndicate in January 1898. The inquiries made about the practice of other Indian Universities elicited the fact that in Calcutta the power of affiliation rests with the sanction of Governor General of India in Council with the Syndicate and that the power of withdrawl of such affiliation rests with the Senate which body however, has to act on the recommendation of the syndicate and with the sanction of Governor-General of India in Council. The Calcutta rules also require over and above the information we require here about the staff of instructors, course of studies, and declaration about educating up to the standard further information regarding the constitution, the scale of fees, and assurance that the institution shall be maintained on its proposed footing for five years and it is also provided the Syndicate shall inquire whether the establishment of the new Institution was likely to be detrimental to the cause of sound education and discipline. This is willful. The Calcutta Council rules go much further than the rules we now propose. The affiliation there rests with the Syndicate and Government exclusively and the Senate has no voice in it though it has a voice in the matter of withdrawal. The Madras rules state that the power of affiliation rests with the Syndicate as in Calcutta, subject to the sanction of the Governor-in-Council in Madras and the power of withdrawal also rests with the Syndicate acting under the same sanction. The statements required to be furnished to the Syndicate include particulars about the building accommodation furniture and appliances and the financial resources and the teaching staff of the Institution. In the Allahabad and the Punjab Universities the power affiliating Institution rests with the Syndicate subject to the sanction of the Chancellor and the power of the withdrawal rests with the Syndicate subject to the sanction of the local Government. It will be thus that in all the Indian Universities the Senate as such has no power in the matter of affiliation of the new Institutions, and in the case of all but the Calcutta University it has no power in the matter of withdrawal also. In the Calcutta University the Senate has a voice in the matter of withdrawal but none in the matter of affiliation. Hitherto in our University both these powers rested entirely with the Senate, the Government having delegated by implication all its powers to that body by confirming all its regulations on the subject. In the face, however of the claim now made by the Government that they could not delegate this power to the Senate, it became necessary to adopt a middle course and the rules now proposed give effect to this view. The recognition as well as withdrawal under these rules will be made by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate and subject to the authorisation by Government. The authorisation under this rule is not a condition precedents to the affiliation but comes after it by way of sanction and is in keeping with the rules which require such sanction by Government to all changes in the Regulations made by the Senate. These draft rules are now submitted to the Senate for their approval. In the first rule the only change made is the substitution of the word affiliation for recognition. The word affiliation has obvious advantages as it suggests the relation of mother to child between the University and the Institution recognised; and now that recognition requires the sanction of Government, the word affiliation seemed to represent the proper footing of the University. The only other change made in this rule is that over and above the statements required at present, information is asked about the scale of fees, the building accommodation and the financial resources of the institution. These additions are taken from the Calcutta rules and relate to points about which information is necessary to guide the Senate in its action. Draft Rule 3 is the first portion of the portion of the existing Rule 2. The second portion of the existing Rule 2 relates to withdrawal. It has been deemed advisable to break up this portion into two parts, and they now constitute Rules 3 and 4 of the draft. Rule 3 relates to the affiliation and Rule 4 to the withdrawal. In each case the Syndicate initiates and the Senate acts on such initiation subject to the further sanction of the Government under Section 12. As stated above these rules represent a compromise which while it restricts the absolute freedom hitherto enjoyed by the Senate, still leaves it larger powers than are possessed by similar bodies in other Universities. I think it will be in the interests of the Senate itself to accept this compromise. From the amendments which have been notified I find that Rules 1 and 2 are not objected to by anybody. Two of the amendments, however, suggest that the words in Rules 3 and 4 referring to she authorisation by Government should be dropped. Of course if we drop these words there will be no possibility of Government in its present attitude on the subject consenting to their omission, and even if they are dropped in these rules Government will all the same insist uponits sanction being obtained Under that risk this constant friction would be better to accept the rules and retain the powers in part which the Senate now enjoys. There is a third amendment which is on different lines. It raises the question that section 12 of the Act is restricted to the affiliation of Institutions which teach up to the full course. The existing Rule 4 expressly recognised the competency of the Senate to give recognition for the purpose of particular examination. From certain papers placed in my hands I find that Counsel's opinion has been obtained; and the Counsel so consulted—Mr. Macpherson has given it, as his opinion that section 12 must be restricted to Institutions teaching up to the final degree course. This is a legal question about the construction of the statute and it is for the Senate to determine what action to take in this matter. In the Calcutta Calendar I find that certain Institutions affiliated only up to the B. A. Standard and certain up to the F. E. A. Standard. In the Allahabad University they have institutions affiliated up to the M. A. Standard, B. A. Standard and up to the Intermediate Standard, and the same is the case with the Faculty of Law also. In the Madras University they have institutions recognised in the Faculty of Arts up to first examination and B. A. Examination, and there is similar gradation in the Faculty of Medicine for different examinations. But the regulations show that the certificates to be produced by applicants must be from the heads of Colleges authorised in that behalf by the Governor-in-Council. In all the Universities both partial and full recognitions are made under the same rules and by the same authorities and this circumstance should guide us in our action. I have also attention to place before you two points which need particular consideration and I now beg leave to move the proposition entrusted to me on this subject.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

The Vice-Chancellor remarked that it now became his duty to state in which form he should put the proposition to the meeting. It appeared to him that no objection had been taken in regard to the regulations I and II, as proposed by Mr. Ranade. He therefore proposed to put them first. Then assuming that those two were passed he would put the third regulation. The first amendment which would be placed before the meeting for discussion in connection with this regulation was the one that stood in the name of Mr. Setalwad.

The first two regulations as proposed by Mr. Ranade were then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad next moved the following amendment:—That (1) in Regulation 3, all the words beginning with "Subject to" in line 3 up to the word "Incorporation" in line 4, be *omitted*, and all words beginning with the word "in" in line 5 up to and be *omitted* and the following be *substituted* in their place, *viz.*, "be notified by the Registrar in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and shall take effect from the date of such notification. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation. (2) In Regulation 4, all words beginning with the word "be" in line 2 up to and the following be *substituted* in their place, *viz.*, "be shall be notified by the Registrar in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and shall take effect from the date of such notification. Mr. Setalwad said:—We have been accustomed of late to hear that it is against the best interests of the University to bring forward proposals for any changes or reforms, and we have been positively told, without any examination that what the University needs at present is peace and repose, and my friend, Mr. Ranade, has been repeatedly charged as the great offender in disturbing the peace that is so much needed. When I, therefore, Sir, read the Agenda paper for to-day's meeting, I rubbed my eyes, for I could not persuade myself to believe that the very gentleman who had solemnly preached the doctrine of peace up to now had suddenly abandoned their faith and were not only proposing far reaching changes that had not been so far as I am aware called for by any one but had actually selected Mr. Ranade—the great sinner that they have always considered him to be in this respect—as spokesman. Mr. Vice-Chancellor I assure you I have not yet got over the feeling of wondering surprise that this sudden metamorphosis has brought upon me. But Sir while I congratulate these gentlemen on their coming round to our faith the faith of progress and reform let me warn them that owing to the hurry with which they have embraced the new faith they have not been able to assimilate its true principles. We were read progress and reform at the same time may require for the greater usefulness and dignity of this University. Now gentlemen our recognition bye-laws have been in existence all these years and have so far worked well. What then is the occasion and who is it that has called for the proposed changes. We are told that there are certain powers vested in Government under Section 12 about authorising affiliated Institutions but which power they have omitted to exercise up to now and that under the section we can admit to degrees only candidates coming from such institution and that we must take note of these rules in our bye-laws. Now gentlemen if Government have not chosen to exercise their functions under Section 12 surely it is not our present bye-laws that have prevented them from doing so? And gentlemen when they have chosen to exercise their power as they did in June last when they published in the "Government Gazette" a list of affiliated institutions that they authorised under section 12 surely our bye-laws did not come in the way of their doing so. So that our present bye-laws under section 12 have worked harmoniously together up to now. Why then gentlemen, and for what purpose, are these bye-laws to be replaced by new ones. Coming to the new regulations they introduce two important changes; they make the affiliation of all institutions subject to authorisation by Government under Section 12 of the Incorporation Act. Now gentlemen, there is a great difference of opinion among lawyers as to the interpretation of this section. The opinion of a very eminent member of the Bombay Bar, Mr. Macpherson, has been placed in your hands. He thinks that the authorisation under Sec. 12 is necessarily only for the final degree classes, that is, for instance, in Arts no authorisation is needed for the previous for intermediate examinations. Now, gentlemen, I do not deny that there may be others who construe the section differently. But gentlemen are the Senate in a position to-day to decide by a vote as to the real interpretation of the section as we are asked to do in the new regulations. Will it not be more wise and prudent for the Senate not to connect itself to any one view that have the section for its operation? Then again, gentlemen by making the affiliation of a college itself subject to your authorisation the Senate are practically abrogating in power that they have under section 12 of admitting to degrees by a special vote candidates comingup from institutions not authorised by Government. I quite admit that the occasions for the exercise of that power would indeed be rare but say it is but only unwise for us to deprive ourselves of that power. Coming to clause 4 of the regulations I am really surprised at what I must call gentlemen the audacity of the proposal. We are told that if we want to withdraw affiliation from an Institution we cannot trust our judgment in the matter, but lest we commit any error we must make such withdrawal subject to the sanction of Government. A little thought will show you gentlemen, that this is an entirely one-sided arrangement, depriving the Senate of all independent action gentlemen, if the Senate in the first instance refuses to affiliate an institution, such refusal is final, and Government cannot interfere with it. So that even if Government have authorised an institution and it then comes to us for recognition we will be at liberty to refuse our recognition. So also even if we give our affiliation you will belat liberty to refuse its authorisation. But when we come to a withdrawal of affiliation once given we are precluded from withdrawing it except with the sanction of Government. But, gentlemen, although our affiliation may continue there is nothing to prevent Government from withdrawing their authorisation under section 12. Why then should the Senate be not equally free to withdraw its affiliation independently of Government. For otherwise however badly an institution may be conducted it can always defy the Senate if it is in the good graces of Government. I think, gentlemen, both the authorities, Government, and the Senate should be entirely free to reconsider their position independently of each other. I beg, therefore, to move the amendment that stands in my name.

Mr. Jamsetram Nanabhoy seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that there was some force in Mr. Setalwad's remark that if they did not include in Regulation III the word "authorization of Government," that would not take away the power of Government, which it possessed under section 12 of the Act of Incorporation. So far as the University was concerned they should make it clear that the University must be a consenting party to the affiliation of a college or institution. It seemed to him that regulation V, III did require some modification. As the regulation at present stood, the Senate's withdrawal of the affiliation would not be effective, unless it was backed up by the consent of Government. He also thought that the University and Government should necessarily be concurrent parties to an affiliation, and that either party's withdrawal should nullify it. According to the present regulation the Government could do that by itself, but the University could not. This was a point which required careful consideration. It might be said to be a small matter in itself, but it appeared to him that these rules of affiliation must be very carefully considered, so that they might not find themselves in the difficulty in which the present rules had, after forty years' working, landed them. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the Syndicate be asked to review their decision in this matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh seconded the amendment.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan remarked that he should have no difficulty in accepting Mr. Mehta's amendment if he saw that much good would result from reconsidering this question in the light of anything that had been said, on behalf of the amendment submitted that evening. They had been told that there were two consenting parties in regard to the affiliation and authorization, or in other words the consent of the Government as well as the University was necessary. But it must be remembered that these two consents did not stand on the same platform. They were not co-ordinate. It seemed to him that so far as the Act of Incorporation alone was concerned and apart from the regulations passed by the University and subsequently sanctioned by Government, it might be possible for Government to entirely set aside the authority of the University. It must be remembered that the Government had never shown a desire to exalt its authority over them, but on the contrary during a long period of forty years it had allowed the Senate to exercise its authority without any interference in regard to this matter. This action or rather inaction on the part of Government showed that it had no desire to press the Act of Incorporation to the diminishing of the privileges and the authority of the University. He considered that the difficulties laid out before the meeting were not really of so serious a character as had been described, and that it would be unwise for them to delay the question and have another discussion on it on the same lines.

The Vice-Chancellor here vacated the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by 35 against 25 votes.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the amendment having been carried, the other amendments fell to the ground.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY COURSE.

The Senate then preceeded to consider the separate courses drown up in History and Philosophy for the M.A. examination in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate to separate to two subjects and to form two independent M. A. Schools.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade and Professor Muller who proposed and seconded respectively the two courses, made long speeches in support of the proposition.

On the motion of Mr. Tripathy, the debate on the question was adjourned till to-day (Tuesday) at 15 p.m.

"SUICIDE FOR POLLUTION."

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

THE "Mahratta" writes:—The news of the suicide of a Dharwad priest on account of the pollution of his house by the disinfecting party, which we had published in our last issue, is now confirmed, and thanks to the men of the local press, the Collector of Dharwad has found it necessary to publish a memo relating to the facts of the case. The Collector admits that he sees no reason to doubt that the suicide did in fact drown himself on account of some injury which he believed himself to have suffered owing to the process of disinfecting his house; some of the coolies employed were low caste men and that this is, the Collector says, the probable source of trouble. We are glad that, for one thing, the Collector recognises the principle that it is necessary to have regard for the religious susceptibilities of the people, and that in the particular case, he would have had no objection to employ men of a higher caste than Bhangis, if objection was made to the employment of the latter then and there. Whether Hayagrivacharya, the unfortunate suicide, had or did not offer his objection at the proper time, is a question of fact. In the absence of a Judicial finding upon that issue, we may safely say that he did object to the house being washed by low-caste men. For it is stated clearly in the memo of the Collector that the suicide did object at least to the water brought by the disinfecting party. It is however alleged that the disinfecting party, on the objection being raised, emptied the water and the house-owner supplied his own water which was exclusively used. Into this water the liquid disinfectant was poured, and any one, who knows Hindu religion, will clearly see that the water whether brought by the party or supplied by the house-owner is equally polluted if it is in any way touched by the sweeper. And if the objection of Hayagrivacharya was a religious one, the attempted explanation by the Collector cannot suffice. But we by no means mean to hold the Collector responsible for the suicide. There are clear indications in Mr. Cappel's memo that he will, as far as possible, take heed of such objections in future, and that he himself regrets the sad event as much as any other man. And the Collector, after the event, can do no more. The lesson of the suicide is, however, a very great one. The most interested obstructionist Brahmin cannot certainly push his opposition to the plague measures so far or act it so theatrically as to commit actual suicide. If Brahmins are loud in their opposition to the Plague measures it is not for the sake of mere opposition to Government but for the sake of their religion. No man can commit suicide in jest or even as an insincere protest and Plague officers ought to remember that in doing their business, they are bound to take the greatest care possible not to wound the susceptibilities of the people, though the plague measures are supposed to be only for their good. From suicide to murder all possible crimes in the Penal Law of this country must have already been committed by the people either in expressing their indignation at the harshness of the Plague measures or in seeking relief from the struggle of their agitated feelings, and it is to be hoped that the sad case of Hayagrivacharya will better Plague authorities in future trampling upon the tender feelings of the people consciously or unconsciously.

The following extracts are given by the "Mahratta as from the official version of the suicide.

"The following account of one Haigreevacharya Kaighatgi is furnished to the "Dharwar Press":—

On the 31st ultimo I was inspecting the town in company with Dr. Hornabrook and the Chief Plague authorities including the Huzurr Deputy Collector and other native gentlemen. A Plague case was found in the house of one Haigreevacharya, a Brahman Mendicant priest, and was removed to Hospital The disinfection was carried out next day; the brother-in-law (who is an educated man, speaking little English) being present. It was done with the utmost consideration, the only objection raised being as; regards the water brought by the disinfecting party. This party which was under two European Health Inspectors, then emptied away all the water and the house-owner supplied his own water, which was exclusively used. Later in the day, this man was found dead in a well; and he undoubtedly committed suicide. A letter reached me by the post the same evening purporting to be written by the deceased, stating that he could not continue to live owing to the oppressiveness of the Plague measures. I have considerable doubt whether this letter was really written by the suicide. It is in Balbodha and the brother-in-law says he never saw the man write at all; another person who knew him says that he could not write, and that he has himself written all letters on his behalf. I have ascertained that Haigreevacharya was a man of low intelligence and one story which seems probable is that when he was "leeping his godroom" another man ridiculed him and told him that it was no use his attempting to get rid of the defilement of his house. This or some similar idea seems to have excited him and to have led to the suicide.

Distorted versions of what occurred seem to have gained credence and the District Magistrate trusts that the Press will be careful not to give currency to unauthenticated stories which may have the effect of adding to the difficulties which the Plague authorities have to meet in their endeavours to cope with the epidemic.

(Sd.) E. L. CAPPEL,
District Magistrate.

Dharwar, 4th September 1898.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the World. In bottles, 1s., 1 3d., and upwards.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong, September 3, is thus summarised:—The recrudescence of rebellion having been reported from the two Quangs, there has been again very little doing in the market, and rates have further receded about dol. 2 to dol. 4. Clearances, owing to the very same cause, have also been very much retarded, and holders, under extensive loadings, are sellers at even heavy sacrifices, it is feared rates will further materially recede. Business is looked for to revive on the suppression of the present disturbances, but the uncertainty of their course and duration has, at the present moment, a very demoralizing effect. The Japanese also have been eager sellers under the prevailing circumstances, and they have entered keenly into competition with Indian Spinnings by underselling No. 20 even at a higher decline than dol 4. This has led to a comparatively larger offtake than usual of Japanese threads, and about 1,200 bales—chiefly consisting of No. 20 and in a small part of No. 16—have met with purchasers at dol.89½ to dol.87 for the former and dol.86 to dol.84 for the latter. Indian Spinnings have as most found favour to the extent of 2,000 bales made up of:—

400 bales of No. 21 sold at	8 84	to	8 87	and 90
50 " "	16	"	85	" 86 "
400 " "	12	"	75	" 80 "
1,150 " "	10	"	98	" 76 " 80

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 8,000 bales and shipment coastwise and northwards of 1,000 bales—at 54,000 bales consisting of:—

17,000 bales of No. 20		19,500 bales of No. 10	
8,500 " "	16	1,000 " "	8
6,000 " "	12	1,000 " "	6

Sold but uncleared stocks are estimated at about 42,000 bales. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 wire and Rs. 145½ post.

Shanghai has also been very much stagnant, and consequently stocks there have been heavily accumulating leading to a decline of Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 in values. The incubus of demoralization in the Southern market has also had its weight there, and there having been Japanese competition and the competition of local mills to boot, dealers have kept very much in the background, and only about 2,500 bales of Indian Spinnings have changed ownership as under:—

930 bales of No. 20 sold at	Tls.	71	to	Tls.	66.50
270 " " "	16	"	65	to "	62.50
60 " " "	12	"	59.50		
1,490 " " "	10	"	55.75	to "	50

Unsold stocks in the market there are estimated at about 32,000 bales. Of Japanese Spinnings about 800 bales have changed hands at prices varying from Tls. 71 to Tls. 67 for No. 20, and Tls. 68 to Tls. 65½ for No. 16. Local Mills, submitting to a decline of Tls. 4 in values under accumulations of 40,000 bales have been able to place in the market about 2,000 bales Nos. 20, 16, 14, and 10 at Tls. 66, Tls. 63½, Tls. 62, and Tls 55 respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 29th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 200½ wire and Rs. 201 post.

In Japan the market has been as bad as before, and various mills have gone in for stopping night work. Quotations have all along been nominal—Yens 82 for No. 20 and Yens 80 for No. 16.

THE ENSUING TROOPING SEASON.

CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME.

THE following changes have been made in the programme of the current year's reliefs:—No. 6 Mountain Battery R.A., from Mandalay to Jutogh instead of Darjeeling. No. 8 Mountain Battery R.A., from Jutogh to Darjeeling. The 16th Madras Infantry, from Rangoon to Berhampur and Cuttack, instead of Belgaum. The 20th Madras Infantry to stand fast at Belgaum. Orders have issued for the 20th Madras Infantry to proceed from the Tochi Valley to Cannanore.

The Indian Marine programme has been amended as follows:—The Clive leaves Karachi on the 20th October with the 20th Madras Infantry, reaches Cannanore on 25th; leaves on the 26th empty, arrives at Calcutta on the 3rd November. The Canning leaves Rangoon on the 5th December with the 16th Madras Infantry, arrives at Gopalpur on the 10th; leaves on the 12th empty, arrives at Quilon on the 19th.

The Indo-Colonial relief programme is to be carried out in the following order:—The 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, from Singapore to India the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, from India to Colombo; the 1st North Lancashire Regiment from Colombo to Cape Town; the 2nd King's Royal Rifles, from Cape Town to India; the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry from India to Mauritius and Cape Town; the Queen's Royal Rifles from Mauritius and Cape Town to Natal; the 1st Royal Irish Rifles from Natal to India. The dates have not yet been fixed.

The following changes have been made in the arrival of troops in India:—The Dilwara on the 4th November brings the 1st Warwickshire Regiment and a wing of the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. The Dunera, 18th November, brings a squadron of the 3rd Hussars, D. Battery R. H. A., the 12th Field Battery and the remaining wing of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The Nubia, 1st December, brings the 50th and 58th Field Batteries.

The 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment leaves Malakand on the 2nd October and arrives at Hamptone on the 17th. The wing of the South Lancashire Regiment then moves on to Jubbulpore and Saugor.

PROGRESS AT KYAOCHAO.

WE have on the authority of a gentleman who has paid a vis

THE SITUATION IN MANILA.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

THE VICTORS' SPOILS.

AN INSURGENT CRUISER AT LARGE.

A HEAVY CONSIGNMENT OF PRIESTS.

The town of Manila is gradually assuming a peaceful aspect. Public affairs are being conducted smoothly and efficiently in all the departments under the military governorship of Major-General Merritt.

Stores are being thrown open, merchant hongs opened up and books and goods brought from their places of safety, and, generally speaking, local business is being actively resumed throughout Tondo and Binondo. The waterworks are now in good working order. Thanks to the energetic efforts of the American officials, the obstructions at the mouth of the river Pasig have at last been removed, and the river is open once more to steamboats and other craft. Stringent measures have been taken to ensure the sanitation of the city and the protection of public health. The citadel—the walled city—crowded as it is with prisoners is in an abominably filthy state, and the condition of the Spanish barracks is such as to constitute a positive menace to the general health. Notwithstanding their recent experiences, the health of the American troops continues excellent. From the date of landing down to the present time, only seventeen deaths have occurred among the troops from disease, and the majority of these were due to diseases contracted on board the transports. The Spanish authorities have now surrendered to General Merritt's executive 23,000 stands of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges, and an immense quantity of large ammunition. There are nearly 14,000 prisoners. A day or two ago, the insurgents despatched an armed steamer, with 500 soldiers on board, for an unknown destination. Consequently, the local coasting steamers, manned by Spanish sailors, are afraid to venture out of the Bay until they are assured of the protection of the American fleet. It is impossible to obtain information regarding the interior of Luzon, except along the railway where everything is quiet. Rumours are current here, and credence is given to them, that the rebels are carrying on an active campaign in the southern end of the island. Six hundred priests, including 110 prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hongkong under the care of the Belgian Consul whenever a transport is procured. In regard to the political situation, there is undoubtedly practical unanimity amongst the merchants and traders here, regardless of nationality, in favour of the permanent occupation of the Philippine Archipelago by the United States. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish supremacy possible. As yet, we are in the dark as to the intentions of the United States Government. Private advices only have been received concerning the final arrangements for the negotiation of peace.

In connection with the departure of the armed Filipino steamer, there is one incident of the eve of the capitulation that has not yet been recorded. Latterly, it should be explained, Admiral Dewey enforced the blockade rigidly, and the movement of launches, bancas and other craft about the Bay after sundown was prohibited, except under very exceptional circumstances. On the evening of the 12th inst., just as the sun went down, and belated launches were hurrying shorewards before the searchlights of the fleet could be turned on them, the insurgent steamer *Filipinas* came out of Cancaco Bay, and steered direct for the flagship. Her decks were crowded with armed natives. There must have been from 800 to 1000 men on board. In the dusk, the approach of the vessel was not observed by the look out on the *Olympia* until the vessel was quite close. Suddenly the alarm was sounded, the crew of the flagship sprang to fighting quarters, ammunition was brought up from the magazines, guns prepared for action, and in a trice the ship was in fighting trim. At first everybody wondered what was the cause of the commotion. Some thought 'the old man,' as the Admiral is styled, had ordered a surprise parade. In point of fact, it was the Filipinas that had caused the stir. Senor Leyba, Aguinaldo's secretary, was on board, and a few stern, straightforward words from Admiral Dewey made the little man quake in his shoes, and the Filipinas went back in quick time to its anchorage at Cafiacco. It is supposed that the rebels, anticipating the capture of the city on the following day, intended to strengthen their forces at Malabon, on the northern outskirts of Manila, and prior to their shipment at least 1500 armed men had assembled at San Roque, the native village lying between Cavite and Fort Sangley. Whatever the design, it was not carried out. The Filipinas is probably the vessel now mentioned by our Manila correspondent. She is a trim, well-appointed, useful, coasting merchant steamer, one of two captured by the insurgents since the destruction of the Spanish squadron. The insurgents are fond of going on armed of 'expeditions' to the ports along the coast. Until the flag Filipino Republic is recognised by the Powers the vessel is liable to rough treatment if encountered by a foreign man-of-war.—*China Mail* (Sep. 8.)

THE FILIPINO REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT AGUINALDO'S LATEST MOVE.

President Aguinaldo proposes to move his head quarters immediately from Bacoor to Malolos, a large town in the Province of Bulacan, on the railway line and about twenty miles north of Manila.

He intends to assemble a congress there shortly, composed of the leading Filipinos favouring the insurgent cause. He also intends to send a Filipino representative to Paris, to attend, if possible, the deliberations of the Peace Commission and argue the claims of the insurgents for the establishment of a native Republic.

Malolos has an excellent strategic position. It covers the principal rice and tobacco-growing districts besides the route to Biacnabato, where the Spaniards were obliged to make the treaty when they purchased the cessation of hostilities last year.

This movement on the part of President Aguinaldo is probably in a measure due to the fact that he is fast losing his influence in the Province of Cavite, where the insurgents in arms confidently expected to be permitted to occupy the town of Manila conjointly with the Americans.

Considerable dissatisfaction is apparent among the insurgent troops, and a frank expression of opinion is frequently heard that Aguinaldo is selling the native cause a second time.

REBELLION SPREADING IN THE SOUTH.

GERMAN FLAG ON A SPANISH TROOPSHIP.

A telegram dated Labuan, August 18 says:—The Philippine revolutionary movement has extended throughout the hemp provinces in the south of Luzon. There has been severe fighting at Panlatuan, Pilar and Donsol, in the Albay province of Luzon. The immediate cause of the fighting was the committing of outrages by Spaniards at Panlatuan. The Spaniards burnt the township of Pilar and massacred five hundred of the native inhabitants. The Philippino insurgents are concentrating at Albay with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards to the Camarines province. A German cruiser has carried despatches on behalf of the Spanish General Commanding the Visayas district, between Cebu and Iligan the Spanish military depot in the Island of Mindanao. The Maritima steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, while engaged transporting troops from Iligan to Ilo-ilo and the island of Masbate, has been captured by the Philippino insurgent forces. The Philippino troops are indignant at this action, and have, as a consequence, refused to the German Steamer Clara admission to their ports.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE U.S. ARMY.

The following is a copy of Major-General Merritt's congratulatory order to the troops in Manila:—

Headquarters department of the pacific and eighth army corps.

Manila, P.I., 17th August, 1898.

General Orders.
No. 6.

The Major General Commanding desires to congratulate the troops of this command upon their brilliant success in the capture, by assault, of the defences of Manila on Saturday, August 13th, a date hereafter to be memorable in the history of American victories.

After a journey of seven thousand miles by sea, the soldiers of the Philippine Expedition encountered most serious difficulties in landing, due to protracted storms raising high surf through which it was necessary to pass the small boats which afforded the only means of disembarking the army and its supplies. This great task, and the hardships of a campaign during the rainy season in tropical lowlands, were accomplished and endured by all the troops in a spirit of soldierly fortitude, which has at all times during these days of trial, given the Commanding General the most heartfelt pride and confidence in his men. Nothing could be finer than the patient, uncomplaining devotion to duty which all have shown.

Now it is his pleasure to announce that within three weeks after the arrival in the Philippines of the greater portion of the forces, the capital city of the Spanish possessions in the East held by Spanish veterans, has fallen into our hands, and he feels assured that all officers and men of this command have reason to be proud of the success of the expedition.

The Commanding General will hereafter take occasion to mention to the Home Government the names of officers, men and organizations, to whom special credit is due.

By Command of Major General Merritt.

J. B. Babcock.
Adjutant General.

—*China Mail* (Sep 3.)

The report of the Local Government Board inspectors on the typhoid epidemic at Maidstone last year is issued. The inspectors say they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the epidemic was caused by the pollution of the water supplied by the Maidstone Company from their Farleigh sources, though there is abundant evidence that grave sanitary defects existed in the construction of some of the sewers and of many house drains in the borough.

GERMANY'S PERIL.

"AN INEVITABLE WAR."

STRIKING INTERVIEW.

It is impossible to understand the condition and attitude of foreign nations from the utterances of their Press; for England is almost the only country in Europe where public discussion gives a free insight into public opinion. Elsewhere the newspapers are most intelligently studied by observing the topics which they habitually avoid. Beyond them lies a mass of serious and widespread reflection, of which, until we have lived much in the countries themselves, it is hard even to obtain a glimpse. Of the views of thoughtful men in France—in great towns other than Paris, and in educational centres—we have no means of learning. France, for us is printed and published on the boulewards. Germany is harder still to know. The Germans think much and profoundly about political affairs; but their Press is scantily supplied and not representative; in outlook it is much restricted, in candor a great deal more. To get behind the Press, and to learn the opinions privately held by men of character and trained judment, could not fail to be instructive. With these expectations (writes a correspondent) I sought an interview with an eminent professor of a great German university. The names of man and institution are famous—not in Germany alone, but throughout the whole world. No one was likely to speak with greater weight and fairness of judgement, and no one could talk of other nations, particularly of England, with more sympathy and right understanding.

My first inquiry concerned the national character of Germans and Englishmen. Were they, in the professor's opinion, so unlike as to prevent the two peoples from drawing nearer to each other in a friendlier union?

"Well, you must remember

THE IMMENSE DIFFERENCES

inside one country itself. Every modern nation is made up of elements that have never rightly fused together. One German may come nearer to an Englishman than he does to other Germans. I am a North German myself. I have lived in South Germany for twenty years. Yet I feel myself much more in touch with the English than with the people who speak my own language around me every day. With an Englishman I am at home at once. It comes natural to me to sympathise with the Anglo-Saxon character as no Bavarian or Thuringian can do."

"What is the difference, Herr Professor?"

"The North German is a more practical and business-like person, and you know we always speak of 'the practical Englishman.' South Germany is more poetic, more dreamy, more artistic. People there are rather fond of a quiet and comfortable existence. Anything more unlike your stirring Englishman or American you can scarcely imagine. They have done great things, too, the South Germans; music and poetry have their home among them. Our great statesmen are all from the north. It is Prussia the part of Germany that most resembles England, say what you will, that built up our political system; and the practical organising spirit of North Germany is working now on the whole people."

"But not drawing them nearer to England, I fear.

"Well, whatever you may read in the papers, every German is aware that we have

NO SERIOUS CAUSE FOR HOSTILITY WITH ENGLAND.

We may grumble on both sides of the water, and the Press may exchange discourtesies. Yet no one is ignorant that there is a greater peril than any rivalry with England can threaten, and one much nearer home. Our greatest menace is Russia and the Slavs."

"You have a Slav question in Germany itself, have you not?"

"There are two or three million Poles in Germany. And they are increasing fast. Their natural augmentation is much greater than that of the Germans. They are a hostile element among us like your Irish in England; but the Irish are isolated, and behind them is the sea. Behind the Poles stands Russia, behind our Slavs the great ever-increasing Slav power. Russia is the heaviest danger we have to face in the future. The ancient peril from France belongs to the past. We have left it behind us That from Russia is still to come."

His manner became more earnest and his voice more impressive. Then he added, quietly; "Awar between Germany and Russia is absolutely inevitable."

"But why so? in England we hear a great deal about the ill-will of Germany to England, but not much about hostility between Germany and Russia. And some of your newspapers rejoice over the growth of Russia's fleet because it threatens danger to England—not to you."

"In Germany, "mein lieber Herr," we do not speak of it openly. It is too serious for that.

THE NEWS PAPERS AVOID IT.

The Government tries hard to keep on good terms with Russia. Over all difficulties there is a policy of silence. But I will show you something. He produced a time-table, and spread out the railway map on his knee. On one side—the Russia side—it was almost a white black. But on the German side appeared an array of small railways, every one running at right angles to the frontier, and there breaking off short. In a sinister row down the map stood those telltale black lines. Everything is ready for the invasion of Russia, swiftly and decisively, at a dozen points, the instant the fatal moment arrives.

"There," he continued, "is how it is to. Race expansion, race rivalry, race hatred will bring the hour. It may be long postponed. One cannot tell. But here we stand, and practically we stand alone. Austria?—an impossibility. Italy?—the King knows well that if he went to war for our sake he would quickly have a revolution behind him. Numbers in population, numbers in the army, are against us, and the disparity increases in our disfavor. You live under more favored circumstances. The sea surrounds you, and you have an open highway to lands peopled with your own race and speaking your language. England stands in the broader world, with a wider outlook before her. But here are we—wedged in this little tract of land, with hostile forces on each side, and the growth of another race pressing upon our very vitals. But therefore we are alert. We organise and organise in everything that can strengthen us as a State and a people, not in the army alone. We are determined that what we lack in quantity shall be made up for in quality."

"What do you think of the possibility of

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND?

A friendly and sympathetic understanding, certainly. The more cordial the better. But a formal alliance is hardly to be thought of just as things are. If concluded by one of your party Governments it might be dropped by the next and Germany left in the lurch. You must also consider whether Germany could run the risk of being dragged by some purely English question—say India—into a war which we should have to face on our open land frontiers, whilst the English were safe on their island. We could never know how long such an alliance might last. To be sure, the connection of Russia with France seems stable enough, and in France Governments are even more transient than with you. But then the whole mass of the French people is so permeated with devotion to the league with Russia that it would be safe whatever happened. An alliance between Germany and England would be useless if it were not cemented by a similar feeling amongst the millions of your fellow countrymen towards us, as friendly as that which exists among the French towards Russia; and of that there are at present no signs whatever."

"At present, I fear, the two nations are drifting apart instead of coming together."

"And for that the chief occasion is given by the Press. Do you know the amount of mischief that a single ill-advised article can cause? Everything is sent over from one side to the other. Everything is translated and reproduced and commented upon. It is not long since one of your journals printed the words, "Delenda est Germania."

CAN YOU IMAGINE THE HARM

which that one phrase has done? It has been quoted over and over again in newspapers and pamphlets. And it has helped among us to drive home belief—wide spread enough already—in the rooted hatred of England for our country."

"But people here," I urged, "never distinguish between our newspapers and parties. Some attack Germany; others speak of Germany with friendship and admiration. The utterances of the first class attract the greatest notice here, no doubt, because they are most piquant. Besides, every extract from one of our papers is accepted, not as a party utterance, but as the voice of England. And when expressions that contradict each other are reported, a single entity, which you call, "England," is made responsible for all; and England is supposed to speak with two voices, one of which must be insincere. Really, there are accusations of hypocrisy against us as a nation which rest upon this very basis."

"I know. People do not study your controversies, and they know nothing about the policy of your Whigs and Tories. The different tendencies of thought are not understood and allowed for. And nations forget also the law of change. They think of other countries as presenting always the same type, although such striking modifications of national character—not to speak of constitutions—are always taking place. People think of their own country as it is to-day, and of foreign lands as they were a hundred years ago. That is another source of those unhappy misunderstandings."

I rose to take leave. With a warm pressure of farewell, the Professor added:—"A responsibility attaches to us all, *lieber Herr*. You will not forget it. To do something, however little to bring those two great peoples closer together would be a worthy task. Let each of us do in his own way what he can; for the end is a great one."—*Chronicle*.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Hopkinson, the eminent electrician who recently lost his life on the Alps, was not merely as Edison telegraphed, a great one of science, but what is better still, and perhaps rarer, a fine character. Those who came into contact with him could not but feel that he was a true gentleman, whose relations with the commercial side of his business had neither corrupted his high sense of honour nor his natural modesty. Notwithstanding his remarkable gifts as a mathematician and inventor, he does not seem to have courted popularity, or sought to push himself into notice, and we have never heard it even whispered that he allowed his scientific opinions to be influenced by any sordid considerations whatever. We have sometimes thought that his talents, we might say his genius, not to mention his character, were so high and fine that a Cambridge professorship and a life entirely devoted to the pursuit of science apart from business or practice would have been most suitable for him. There are minds too precious for the comparatively coarse work of practical and industrial science. One should not cut wood with a razor.

As a practical electrician he will be remembered for his improvement of the Edison dynamo and his three-wire system of electrical distribution, among other things. Lord Kelvin, the acknowledged leader, apart, Hopkinson stood in the front rank of the electrical profession, and had the claims of business allowed him to devote more time to original work, there is little or no doubt that he would have done much more to advance the pure science of electricity.

If we are not mistaken it was he who, as President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, inaugurated the formation of the Volunteer corps of electricians and engineers after the Cleveland message, and he became an energetic officer of the force. Like the late Professor Tyndall, he was a man of active and wiry frame, well-fitted for Alpine climbing, and it is not unlikely that the real origin of the disaster lay with some of the less experienced members of the party.

Touching the claim of Dr. Lilienfeld that his peptone made by chemistry will have the physiological effects of the natural peptone. A. H. Allen, a well-known chemist, points out that although it may possess the same chemical properties, it may not have the same food-value as the natural peptone. As a case in point, he cites quinine. Two artificial substances like quinine in their properties can now be made by chemistry, but neither of them have the medicinal virtues of the true quinine.

Mr. H. N. Topley, of the Deparment of the Interior, Ottawa, has not only found that photographic negatives can be developed without a dark room, but that potographs can be printed without nitrate of silver. He uses the juice of certain fruits instead of it, and is able to print the pictures on anything which absorbs the juice. He was led to process by seeing that white pinewood in withering becomes a dark grey under sunlight. A peace of white pine put under a negative and exposed to sunlight gave a permanent print. The juices of certain fruits were next tried, and some give a jet black in sunlight. The process is expected to cheapen photography.

The late war has brought into prominence the leak stopper of M. Colomes and the ship protector of Admiral Pallu de la Barriere of the French Navy. The protector is of cellulose made from the husks of cocoanuts or from the pith of Indian corn stalks. It swells rapidly in water, which it absorbs, and thus plugs a shot hole or collision rent. The Colomes stopper is also of cellulose, and is applied to the inside of the hull by means of a screw bolt so as to cover the leak. The Americans used it successfully at Santiago.

An American scientific journal estimates that only about three out of every hundred shots fired during the recent naval fights with Spain, even by American gunners, hit the mark. The fact argues in favour of quick firing guns of small calibre delivering a large number of shots in a short time. With 12 and 13-inch guns firing once in three or four minutes it would take about an hour on the average to plant a successful shell. Germany seems to have grasped this fact, for her new battleships will carry no guns of more than 9.45 inches.

M. Leo Dax proposes to cross the Sahara in a balloon, if he gets the 400,000 francs (£16,000) required for the purpose. He would start from the Gulf of Gubes and travel from north-east to south-west. Provided the start were made in the beginning of the year, the winds would carry him over the desert in 12 days or so, and the trip would not be uncomfortable. The balloon would be about half the size of the Giffard balloon, that is to say, its capacity would be 11,500 cubic mestres. It would be capable of remaining a month in the air, and carry six to seven tons of ballast. A guide-rope would be used, and in the event of trouble the travellers would descend, and seek help by means of a small motor car which they would take with them. The land is fairly well suited for such a vehicle.

Experiments made by MM. Maldiney and Thouvenin brought before the Academie des Sciences prove that the Rontgen rays can promote the germination of seeds. In the case of Convolvulus Arvensis the seeds when exposed to the rays for half an hour daily germinated on the third day. When screened from the rays they only germinated on the sixth day.

MM. Burot and Legrand have given a very complete set of statistics on mortality in the French Army at home and abroad, and M. Noel in the "Bulletin Medicale" shows that the mortality of officers in the land army is about 5 per 1,000; that of infantry officers and officers of the marine artillery is 22 per 1,000. In the colonies the rate for officers is 1 in 25, owing to wounds and climate. The mortality of the men is 6.08 per 1,000 in France, and 12.27 per 1,000 in Algeria. That of the colonial troops (Europeans) is 42.95 per 1,000. The rate of mortality is found to increase with the intensity of military instruction. It rises during the periods of instruction.

Glaciers are now "exploited" to furnish ice for the market. Perhaps the first was that of Du Gasses, on Mont Pelvoux, from which the ice is brought down by an aerial line and sent to Paris. At Grindelwald, above Interlaken, the glacier from which the river Lutschine issues has now been turned to account in this way. Seeing how cheaply ice can be made by refrigerators, it seems a pity to destroy such natural beauties.

The Blue Mountains of Jamaica rise to about 7,000 feet high in the Peak, and are worn into many ravines by the streams, thus giving rise to some fine scenery. Mr. Oscar H. Hersbrey of Freeport, Illinois, has pointed out that the entire mass is composed of white coralline limestone. The fossils on it are apparently of Eocene date, and similar to those of the limestone of Florida. This coralline limestone seems to be widely spread in the West Indies, as the present writer has seen it in Santacruz near Porto Rico, but it does not seem to exist in Panama.

Perhaps the reason why Andree's pigeons have not brought much news of him is to be found in the Arctic cold. According to the Journal de Geneve carrier pigeons often die or lose their way in crosing the Alps, either because the cold paralyses them or confounds their sense of direction.

Dr. Terwange has gone to Skagway with a small balloon carrying 5,000lbs. in which he proposes to search for Andree. The expedition is under the auspices of the Geographical Society of France.

A beautiful glass of a tender sapphire-blue has been produced by M. Andre Dubois, a French maker. His method is to heat the glass with colouring matter of which chromium is the base in a crucible and wind furnace of coke for five hours. Ordinary glass does not give a good result. The mixture he employs is silicium 84 parts, anhydric boric acid 39, corbonate of baryta 157.6, alumina 16, and bichromate of potash 7 parts.

A GLASGOW SENSATION.

A curious affair in connection with the Glasgow Royal Infirmary is likely to come before the S. Rollox Police Court at an early date. The action, in which evidence of a sensational character will be led, is the sequel to an incident said to have taken place within the Infirmary early on Saturday, the 13th ult.—the forcible dipping of a resident doctor in a bath of cold water by his fellow house doctors. The evidence for the prosecution will, it is alleged, show that a young doctor, succeeded in making himself unpopular with his colleagues on the medical staff. Going home shortly after eleven o'clock on the night of Friday, the 12th—so the story of the complainer goes—he was met in the corridor by two of his colleagues, who told him that he was to undergo trial for his conduct, the charge against him being that of "disturbing the peace of the Infirmary. He was led into the room, where he was confronted by his colleagues, who proceeded to place him upon his trial. Everything was done in mock legal form, even to the length of a sham policeman to guard the prisoner. At the close of the evidence, the accused was found guilty. An awkward pause succeeded. None of those present seemingly cared to speak. At last one doctor rose and suggested "The Order of the Bath." This was agreed to unanimously, and it is said that the accusers dragged the prisoner along the corridor towards the bath-room. They ordered him to strip, and on his refusal he alleges that they literally tore the clothes off him, and unceremoniously dipped him in a bath of cold water. The complainer endeavoured in vain to obtain an apology, with the result that the matter is now in the hands of the police.

Dr Black, the acting superintendent, and Dr Garvie, the victim of the alleged horseplay, have been suspended. The latter has since intimated his resignation.

At a meeting of the directors of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, held in the office of the secretary, 93 West Regent Street, Glasgow, the action of the committee in suspending Dr Black acting superintendent, and Mr Garvie, the young doctor, in connection with the recent practical joking case in the institution, was unanimously approved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Thorndale, 1,970 tons, Captain W F Lorimer will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The P and O Co's s s Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain W H Houghton, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt and general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain F C Marsh, Lalljee, Mr R V Gordon, and 55 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th September), with a cargo of 6,402 tons of coal. During the voyage she experienced from Karwar to Vingoria light breeze and frequent heavy rain squalls, and thence to port occasional rain squalls.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's s s Chusan, 3,853 tons, Captain E. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Temuljee Mr S Camroodin, Mr Cassamally Mr S Jenuette Rev A A McLeod Lieut Head Mr S Tason Col Anderson Miss Anderson Miss Beresford Mr A E Horrold Captain Wsn liss Mr Solomon Mr Abdool Hoosin and one deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson	...	A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda	...	A Munjee
Canning		Baugh	...	R I M S
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Jocsub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Florida	2650	Chapman	...	A Manlachoff
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Simla	1039	Robertson	...	M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	...	M M & Co
Chusan	2452	Street	...	P & O Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe	...	M M & Co
Wardha	2363	Anderson	...	M M & Co
Redbreast			...	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
A	Clan Alpine	1319	Warfoik	Dunkirk	...	F M & Co
A	Horatio	2091	Croft	Hull	...	F M & Co
K	Scharlachberger	1810	Mayer	Karachi	20-9	Glade & Co
G	Chupra	1431	Forris	Rangoon	...	M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magnala					
	and Pensarrin			Fleet	R N	R Navy
K	Ras Rowa	1851	Desson	...	...	K N & Co
L	Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	...	...	Shprd & Co
L	Afgoun	1139	(Repairing)	...	...	H C Josaub
M	Bombay	2749	Turner	Hull	...	21-9 J M & Co
N	Clyde	2198	Dennr	Aden	...	1-10 P & O Co
Q	Thorndale	1971	Lorimer	Calcutta	...	20-9 K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Budroo	Karachi	20 9	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	953	Fecker	...	...	...

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
4	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	23-9	W & A Gibb
6	Candia	4195	Wright	Kobe	20-9	P & O Co
8	Morovia	2268	Meckzel	Japan	21-9	A L S N Co
9	Lockeley Hall	2562	Collins	Karachi	20 9	K N & Co
10	Peshawar	2208	Albert	China	...	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4179	Longhee	London	23-9	P & O Co
15	Mirzapore	2168	Coates	R S Ports	...	H C Jocsub
16	Ville de Metz	1961	Prueo	Dunkirk	...	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	757	Tice	Karachi	20-9	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Chusan s	Street	Shanghai, Aug 30
	Boswada s	Smith	Calcutta, Sept 7
	H M S Redbreast	Travers	Maritius, Sept 4
	Algeria s		Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Thorndale, Lorimer, for Calcutta
" Nurani, Leftwich, for Calcutta
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, &c
" Candia, Houghton, for China

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Vadala, for Zanzibar, &c
" Boswada, for Calcutta, &c
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c
" Chusan, for China, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Armenia s—38 bales wool and 23 bales goat skins Muncherjee Shapurjee and Co, 89 bales wool Nanjee Nanjee, 47 bales wool Heerjee Momed, 10 bales wool Ramdayal Ramchander, 49 bales wool Mooltanchand Khoopchand, 83 bales wool L Shamjee

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—42 bales hides Killick Nixon and Co, 87 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 23 bales skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 3 bales woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co, 17 cases Kingcob Thowabhoy Gaon, 100 cwt buffalo horns Jan Mahomed Ebrahimtoola, 3) cwt deer horns, Goolam Hoosein Mohomed, 59 bales skins and hides Hajee Usman Hajee Hasum, 31 cwt gum and 6 cwt bees wax M Mohomed and Co, 1283 tea tea William M Bell, 6 cwt mother of pearl shell David Sassoon and Co, 60 cwt deer horns J Ebrahimtoola, 50 cwt deer horns Buxibhoy and Shewjee

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—3522 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Clan Alpine s—569 cwt mustardseed Poonjee Jairam, 1000 cwt buffalo horns E C Nanjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—275 bales cotton Glade and Co, 1050 cwt myrabollams Wadjee Bachee, 55 bales cotton A Buscheck and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt myrabollams W and A Graham and Co, 150 cwt gum and 1 cwt kardiseed B Naxie and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Scharlachberger s—105 cwt linseed and 210 cwt nigerseed Glade and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—15 bales woollen carpets Latham and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Metz s—399 cwt mustard seed Volkart Brothers, 529 cwt mustardseed Poonja Jairam, 2100 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co, 49 cwt mustardseed D Runnalt

FOR HONGKONG.

Candia s—4 cwt ivory and 80 cwt raisins M M Essabhoy, 42 cwt raisins Quan Lun Kooo

Peshawar s—500 bales twist Tata and Co, 1000 bales twist Curseljee Bomanjee and Co

Morovia s—220 bales twist Goculdas Madhowjee and Co, 50 bales twist Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Morovia s—159 bales twist Sorabjee and Talati and Co, 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

Chusan s—1200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.

Candia s—113 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 89 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co

Morovia s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1,032 bales cotton Tata and Co, 210 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co

THE "INDIAN NOBLEMAN" COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. Marsham, at the Westminster Police Court on Aug. 25, the final examination took place of the elderly Hindoo who originally gave the name of Nawab Akbar Khan, the police charges against him including two cases of felony and one of obtaining money from Mr. Arnold Morley by fraudulent misrepresentation. During the time the prisoner has been in custody he has asserted that he is a doctor of medicine, and that his name was Masha Allah Khan. Without identification he obtained a duplicate certificate in the above name from the Medical Council, enabling him to personate a qualified Indian medical gentleman formerly attached to the Chest Hospital, City Road, and now practising at Agra. Detective-sergeant Whitlock said the prisoner had carried on a life of imposture for years, but the difficulty was to get people at this season of the year to come forward against him. The witness found on him a silver letter-opener, which was stolen from the residence of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Eliza Titchener, housemaid in his lordships service at Codogan Square, said the prisoner called there, and in the absence of Lord Balfour requested permission to write a note. The prisoner was shown into the library, and after his visit the silver letter opener was missing from the table. The witness had to request the prisoner not to interfere with letters which he was paying into, and she observed that he turned the waste paper basket over and possessed himself of an official printed envelope to Lord Burleigh. Sergeant Whitlock produced the identical envelope found with the prisoner's effects, and stated that his practice had been to get a card or letter wherever he could as a sort of credential to impose on the next person he visited. The prisoner had nothing to say to this charge, but pleaded in answer to another charge of stealing postage stamps from an office, that they had accidentally stuck to his coat-sleeve, which was damp through rain. He still maintained that he was the grandson of an Indian prince, and that he was principal medical officer with Lord Roberts on the march to Candahar. He had written to Lord Roberts and other gentlemen to speak for him. The detective-sergeant said the prisoner had used various titles and names, and no doubt he had written to a good many noblemen and Indian officers asking for money or an appointment. Mr. Marsham said on the felony charges the prisoner must be committed for trial. The prisoner said he did not know much of English law, but as a subject of the Empress of India he asked that his committal should be to the Old Bailey—not to the sessions. Mr. Marsham inquired the reason, and on the statement of the prisoner that he had written to gentlemen to speak for him at the Central Criminal Court the committal was made for the Old Bailey. The prisoner finally added that he should get justice there, and that it would be shown that he was an Indian nobleman.

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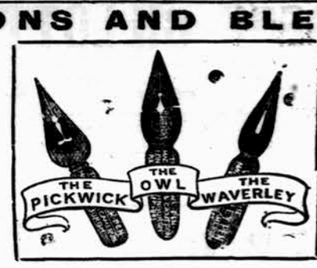

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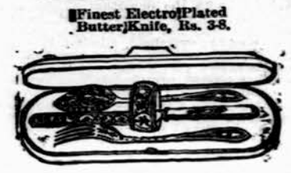

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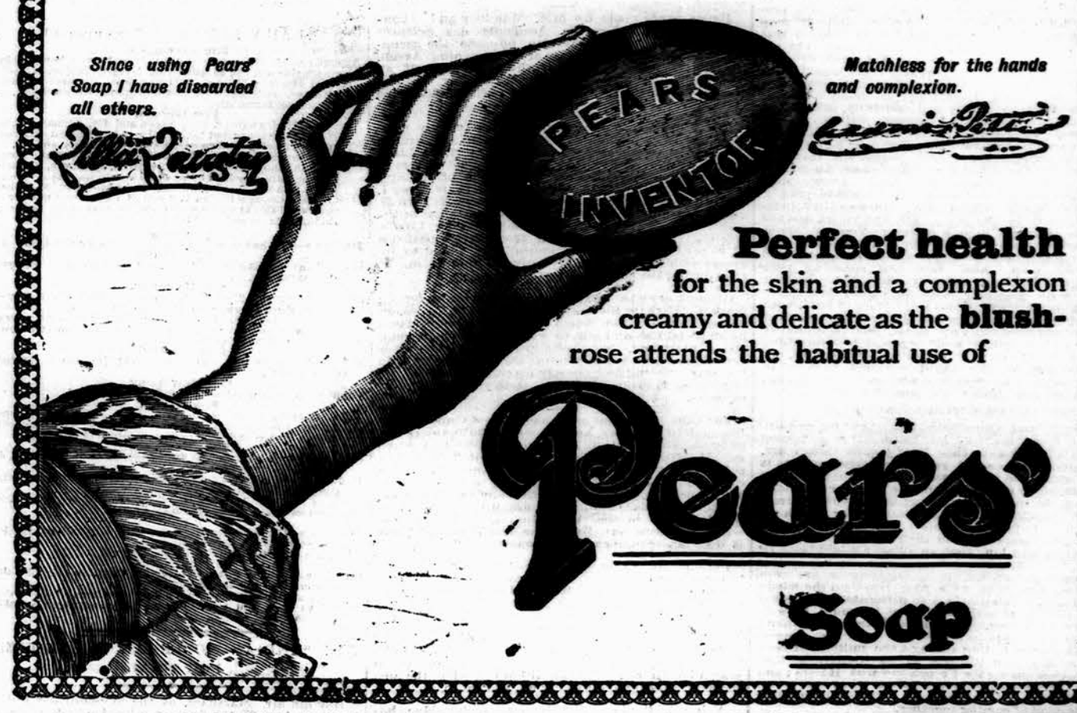

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